FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 028

10 February 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

TASS Scores U.S., Outlines USSR Stands at Geneva AA 1
Commentaries on Proposed U.S. Defense Budget AA 5
Yegorov on U.S. Plans AA 5
IZVESTIYA on Increase AA 6
Bogachev Comments on U.S. Chemical Weapons AA 7
DPA: USSR To Issue Brochure on Yalta Stance AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Zamyatin Scores U.S. Attitude at Madrid CSCE [Helsinki] CC 1
Need for Equality CC 1
Haig Visit Criticized [Doronin, Gubernatorov] CC 1
More on U.S., Haig [IZVESTIYA] CC 2
Madrid CSCE Meeting Opens 9 February CC 2
Ilichev Address CC 3
Brutents Views Relations With Third World CC 5
[PRAVDA 2 Feb]
WFDY Congress Ends in Tashkent 5 February CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Paper Criticizes U.S. Antisocialist 'Calumny' A 1
[Peshcherin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Jan]
Reagan 'Offensive' Against U.S. Minorities Seen A 2
[Vasilyev in PRAVDA 2 Feb]
NASA Budget Proves U.S. Desire for Arms in Space A 3

CHINA

'Parallelism' in U.S. Relations With China Viewed B 1
[Bovin in IZVESTIYA 31 Jan]
PRC Advances Toward Developing Countries Assessed B 3
[Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA]

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Correspondent Sees Changing Mood in Poland F 1
[Losotc, 10 Feb]
Political Situation Discussed F 1
World Criticism of U.S. Policy on Poland Cited F 2
[PRAVDA 4 Feb]
Positive Effects of Martial Law in Poland Viewed F 3
[Moroz in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Feb]
Photos Show Good Relations [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Jan] F 6
Szczecin Voivodship Delegation Visits Latvia F 6
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 10 Dec]

WEST EUROPE

PRAVDA Views PCF Precongress Discussion G 1
[Kotov, Kharlanov, Shirokov, 4 Feb]
Chernenko, Delegation Conclude Visit to Paris G 2
Addresses Rally 6 Feb G 2
[PRAVDA 7 Feb]
Leaves Paris 9 Feb G 5
Arrives in Moscow G 6
Brezhnev Congratulates PCF's Marchais G 6
Zamyatin Meets With Finnish Foreign Minister G 6
PRAVDA Views Gas Pipeline Contract With France G 6
'Solution of Energy Problems' G 6
'Easy Term' Loans G 7
More on Loans, Pipeline [AFP] G 7
Economic Protocol Signed With Austria 7 Feb G 8
Credit Agreement With Sweden Signed 9 Feb G 8
Papandreou 'Pressured' During Bonn Visit G 8
Norwegian Military Escalation Assailed G 9
Finnish President Sends Message to Brezhnev G 10
Briefs: Agreement With Norway G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Weinberger Alleges Soviet Threat to Saudi Oil [Grechkov] H 1
Arabs Must Insure Sanctions Imposed on Israel [Timoshkin] H 1
U.S.-Israeli Intelligence Cooperation Detailed H 1
[Korneyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Jan]
CPSU Official Discusses USSR's Middle East Policy H 2
[Beirut MONDAY MORNING 1-7 Feb]
Brezhnev Sends Condolences on Algerian Rail Crash H 6
[PRAVDA 30 Jan]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Founder of Salvadoran Communist Party Interviewed K 1
Brezhnev Sends Condolences on Floods in Peru K 1
[PRAVDA 30 Jan]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

IZVESTIYA Report of Semonov Death 28 Jan R 1
[2 Feb]
Groshev Writes on Socialism's Highest Goal R 1
[PRAVDA 21 Jan]
Pepelyayev Views Religious Anti-Sovietism R 4
[ZVYAZDA 21 Jan]
Latvian Paper Discusses 'Effective' Atheism R 6
[CINA 19 Jan]
Grishin Participates in Moscow Political Day R 7
Demichev, Makeyev at Moscow Trade Union Meeting R 7
Shchelokov at Leningrad Meeting on Public Order R 7
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Jan]
Armenian Journalists Congress Held in Yerevan R 8
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 15 Jan]

Aliyev Speech Honors Azerbaijani Writers R 9
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 12 Dec]
Aliyev Speaks at Military Boarding School R 11
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 11 Dec]
Aliyev Attends Preservation Society Congress R 13
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 29 Nov]
Shevardnadze Addresses Brezhnev Birthday Meeting R 15
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 18 Dec]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 5-9 Feb Reported T 1
RSFSR CSA on Agricultural Equipment Repairs T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Marchuk on Technical Progress in Economy U 1
[IZVESTIYA 27 Jan]
New Methods of Laying, Testing Pipelines U 5
Laying Pipelines U 5
Testing Oil, Gas Pipelines U 6
Oil Spill Cleanup in Klaypeda Nearly Complete U 6
[Butkus in SOVETSKAYA LITVA 29 Dec]
Briefs: Clean Air for Tashkent U 7

TASS SCORES U.S., OUTLINES USSR STANDS AT GENEVA

LD092050 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 9 Feb 82

["A New Spiral of the Arms Race: To Be or Not To Be" -- TASS headline]

[Text] 9 Feb, TASS [dateline as received] -- One of the central problems of world politics at present is the question of what will the situation be with regard to the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe -- will agreement be reached on a cardinal reduction in the level of such weapons or there will take place their further build-up as a result of the implementation of the well-known NATO "rearmament" plan with all the resultant deleterious consequences for the security of the European peoples.

Consistently guided by the interests of strengthening the peace and reducing the threat of a war, the Soviet Union has consistently advocated and advocates the first way -- that of agreeing on concrete and effective measures designed to limit and to reduce the medium-range nuclear armaments in the region of Europe or even to liquidate them completely.

As a result of the purposeful and principled line of the Soviet side, it has proved possible to bring about a commencement of the negotiation with the USA on this given issue. The very fact of the beginning at Geneva of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear arms limitations in Europe was received with satisfaction everywhere in the world, and especially in the European countries where these negotiations are being associated with hopes for removing tensions, deepening detente and assuring trust between peoples, the hopes of diverting from Europe the nuclear perils menacing it.

But it is important not just to embark upon and pursue negotiations -- the main thing lies ahead. What is demanded of both sides is the will and the desire to complete the dialogue that has begun with the achievement of weighty positive results.

From this viewpoint, the state of affairs at the negotiations -- as this was pointed out by Leonid Brezhnev in his conversation with the representatives of the Socialist International on February 3 of this year -- cannot but cause a certain feeling of alertness. The reason thereof is the reluctance, shaping up with increasing clarity, on the part of the American side to seek solutions that would meet the principle of equality and equal security and would really be aimed at improving the situation in Europe.

The American side continues to mark time and beat about the so-called "zero option," presented by the U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his speech of November 18, 1981 and put at the basis of the American draft treaty whose tabling at the Geneva negotiations was announced with great pomp in Washington on February 4 of this year.

The Soviet leaders have already repeatedly given a principled assessment to Washington's "zero option" as totally unrealistic and one that cannot be described as a serious proposal by any yardstick.

The substance of the proposal lies in the fact that the Soviet Union would be required to liquidate unilaterally all its medium-range missiles not only in the European part of the USSR but also those deployed in the Eastern areas of our country and having nothing whatsoever in common with the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe.

If one translates "the Reagan plan" into the language of figures, the resulting picture will be as follows. At present, as is known, on the NATO side there are 986 units of medium-range nuclear means trained on targets in Europe. In the USSR, the quantity of such weapons is 975. Implementation of the U.S. plan would mean that the quantity of NATO's medium-range nuclear means would not become any less, while the quantity of such means in the European part of the USSR would be reduced to more than a half.

As a result, NATO would gain a more than double advantage regarding the number of the carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons and triple -- regarding the number of nuclear charges.

In effect, the Soviet Union is faced with the following question: Either the USSR will unilaterally give up its medium-range missiles that are deployed as a counter-balance to the respective American forward-based nuclear means in Europe and to the nuclear armaments of the allies of the USA (and, into the bargain, give up those that are emplaced in the Asian part of the USSR for the protection of the eastern and southern areas of the country), or the United States, in addition to the means in the NATO's possession, will emplace in Western Europe yet another 600 new medium-range nuclear missiles of its own (in this case on the NATO side there would be a one and a half times superiority in the quantity of the carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons and an almost double superiority -- in the quantity of charges delivered to target by these means).

What one is faced with is a clear attempt to sharply upset the rough balance that has developed between NATO and the Soviet Union in Europe regarding the medium-range nuclear weapons, thus, also tipping the total, global strategic balance in favour of the USA. What is being tried at present is no more and no less than to obtain from the USSR a unilateral disarmament in the face of a military threat, which is by far not waning, both in the West and in the East. It is a lop-sided, and downright absurb position!

It is frequently said in Washington that allegedly the U.S. approach, providing for the destruction of the Soviet medium-range missiles in exchange for a pledge not to implement the NATO "rearmament" plan, constitutes a simple and easily attainable variant of solution. The impression is created that inclusion within the scope of the questions considered of the U.S. forward-based nuclear means in Europe, as well as of the respective armaments of Britain and France, would only complicate the matter.

But, one may ask, why should the Soviet Union sacrifice the interests of its security for an imaginary "simplicity" of the solution which appears to be so pleasing to Washington? Can the Soviet Union in its assessment of the military-startegic situation in Europe ignore more than seven-hundred American aircraft carrying nuclear weapons posing a threat to it and to its allies? And can it throw out of consideration more than two and a half hundred British and French missiles and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons?

The fact is that all these armaments are not toys made out of the plaster-of-Paris. They -- and this is openly recognized -- are trained on targets in the USSR and in countries allied with it, and are capable of taking more than three-thousand nuclear charges to targets, which is one and a half times more than can be carried by the Soviet Union's medium-range means confronting them.

In order that the limitations to be imposed could really be equal and not prejudicing the legitimate security interests of either of the sides, that they could meet the task of curbing the race of nuclear armaments, it is necessary to consider and take account -- on the side of both NATO and the Soviet Union -- of all the complex of the equally formidable medium-range nuclear weapons and not some disconnected, randomly chosen elements in the strategic equation.

As regards the question about Britain and France, it is not a question of their participating in the negotiations or signing an agreement, since they do not want this, but it is clear that this respective armaments must be regarded as a component of the balance on the NATO side. Yes, as a component.

One can see from the above-stated that the position of the American side, totally ignoring all these natural considerations vitally important for the Soviet side, by far does not aim at making headway at the negotiations.

Washington's genuine design, as can be seen, lies in creating, by tabling proposals patently unacceptable to the other side, a logjam at the negotiations, to block them and then to try to lay the blame for this at the Soviet Union's door.

It is difficult to get rid of the impression that Washington would wish to use the negotiations at Geneva in order to calm the public of the West European countries protesting against the dangerous military plans of the USA, and then, by deliberately leading the negotiations into a blind alley, to try to justify in this manner the deployment in Western Europe, beginning from 1983, of almost six-hundred new U.S. medium-range missiles. It looks as if the propaganda show baptized as "the zero option" was needed precisely for this.

What Washington plans to deploy its new missiles in Europe for is in effect an open secret. What is at issue is the desire to establish a material base for the militarist doctrines proclaimed in the United States. In the Pentagon they hope that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would give the USA those military advantages which it failed to secure for itself at the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks. In the Pentagon they see the stationing of medium-range missiles in the European Continent as one of the avenues leading to the creation of a first strike capability against the USSR, counting in addition that in this case a nuclear war would be limited by the confines of Europe.

The fact that these calculations are groundless does not make them less insidious or criminal. The imperial arrogance with which Washington is ignoring the vital security interests of the European peoples and is making Western Europe into a hostage of its aggressive policy cannot fail to cause legitimate indignation.

Does all this mean that the problem of limiting the medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe is insoluble? No, it does not. To secure progress at the negotiations, what is needed is one thing: Namely, to steadily abide by the principle of equality and equal security that has fully justified itself, and that means to give up the futile attempts at obtaining unilateral advantages at the expense of the interests of the other side, to take an objective view of things taking account of all the aspects determining the strategic situation.

It is precisely this approach that the Soviet Union is being guided by at the negotiations.

As was stated by Leonid Brezhnev earlier and reaffirmed by him again in the recent conversation with the representatives of the Socialist International, the Soviet Union is prepared to agree on a really "zero" option -- one that would mean not somebody's unilateral disarmament but a total renunciation by both sides of all the types of medium-range nuclear weapons trained on targets in Europe, and moreover -- of nuclear weapons both medium-range and tactical. If the NATO countries agree with such an option then the real winner would be the cause of peace in Europe and in the whole world for that matter.

If, however, the West is not prepared for such a radical solution, the Soviet Union proposes to agree on a large -- by more than two-thirds -- stage-by-stage reduction by both sides of their medium-range nuclear means while keeping the balance regarding the means of the NATO and the Soviet Union being subjected to limitations at all the stages of the reductions.

In striving to impart a necessary impulse to the current negotiations at Geneva, the Soviet Union has tabled a proposal to concentrate the efforts at present on working out in a brief period of time a joint document that would determine the following basic parameters of a future agreement:

-- In keeping with the principle of equality and equal security, the agreement must cover and take account of all medium-range nuclear weapons, i.e. with a range (the combat radius) of action of 1,000 km and more deployed in the territory of Europe and in the adjacent waters or intended for use in Europe;

-- With a view to a maximum reduction in the level of the above-mentioned means on the side of both NATO and the Soviet Union, the agreement should provide for a reduction in their present number (approximately 1,000 units on each side) to 300 units on each side toward the close of 1990 with the establishment of an intermediate level of 600 units by the end of 1985;

-- The sides will have the right to determine themselves the composition of the armaments being reduced and within the limits of the agreed reduced levels to carry out, at their own discretion, replacement and modernization of armaments, whose framework is to be determined additionally;

-- The main means for the reduction of medium-range armaments will be their destruction, which does not exclude the possibility of withdrawing a part of the armaments behind some agreed lines;

-- Provisions will be worked out assuring adequate control over the compliance with the commitments under the prospective agreement;

For the period of the negotiations the sides will abstain from the activity of deploying in the region of Europe new medium-range nuclear armaments. The medium-range armaments of the sides already deployed at the present time in this region are to be frozen both quantitatively and qualitatively.

An early achievement of an agreement on the enumerated questions of principle would provide reliable benchmarks for further work to prepare the agreement and would impart to the negotiations a purposeful and concrete nature.

In wishing to facilitate the attainment of an agreement the Soviet Union said that in the case of the consent of the other side to impose a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear means for the period of negotiations the Soviet side would be prepared to reduce as a gesture of goodwill a part of its medium-range armaments in the European part of the USSR on a unilateral basis, that is to say as if making headway in advance in progressing toward a lower level that would be the result of the negotiations.

Now it is up to the United States of America to give an answer on all of these questions.

The negotiations on the nuclear arms limitation in Europe are now at a highly important stage. The question is: whether they will proceed along the path of barren polemics and putting forward proposals not designed in advance to reach an agreement, and it is precisely onto this path that the American side is attempting to push the negotiations, or it will be [as received] possible to assure their constructive directedness in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security on which the Soviet side insists and to which its practical proposals are directed.

One cannot allow that the negotiations on such a major issue be used as a screen for implementing plans of building up missile-nuclear armaments in Western Europe in order to upset the present military balance at the expense of the interests of the European and international security.

The document of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the results of the visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG says: "The questions of nuclear weapons in Europe is a question of not only the future of the continent, of the destinies of hundreds of millions of people living in it. It is also a question of the destinies of universal peace. The Soviet Union stands for seeking such a solution at the table of negotiations so that nobody's security would be prejudiced while the level of military confrontation in Europe would be reduced."

COMMENTARIES ON PROPOSED U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET

Yegorov on U.S. Plans

LD100212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2020 GMT 9 Feb 82

[By correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov]

[Text] Washington, 9 Feb (TASS) -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has sent Congress his department's annual report in which he proclaims American imperialism's openly aggressive military strategy directed at establishing U.S. military-political domination in the world. The head of the Pentagon openly proclaims the aim of the new U.S. program for building up the arms race to be the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union, since the approximate balance now existing between the armed forces of the United States and the USSR does not suit the American military.

The authors of the report cynically proclaim the Soviet Union to be the main enemy of the United States and stress Washington's resolve to counter "any military challenge" on the part of the Soviet Union in the event of nuclear, conventional or chemical war. It follows from the report that the American military is ready to utilize even the most dubious pretext for aggression in any part of the world. Against all logic, Weinberger alleges that this openly aggressive military strategy reduces the chances of war. He ignores the fact that the United States intends to be the first to use nuclear or chemical weapons, but it follows from his arguments that Washington will not hesitate to commit even this crime against humanity. To the accompaniment of false assertions about the so-called Soviet threat, the Pentagon chief proclaims far-reaching plans to build up the might of the U.S. Armed Forces. The report clarifies the program of "modernization" of U.S. strategic nuclear forces proclaimed by President Reagan last October. This program provides for the building and deployment of 100 MX missiles; 100 new B-1 strategic bombers; the stealth bomber, which is invisible to radar; Trident atomic missile-carrying submarines; and several thousand cruise missiles.

The fact that the United States is hatching plans for inflicting the first nuclear strike is evident by the fact that the new strategy is devoting great attention to the development of an entire network of underground and airborne command centers.

It is evident from the report that preparations are proceeding for the deployment of new medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles on the territory of some West European NATO allies.

The author of the report stresses: We are fully determined to maintain naval superiority over the Soviet Union. The U.S. Navy will be supplied with scores of new warships and hundreds of military planes in the coming years. It is intended to bring the strength of the navy up to 640 warships and to build 150 new ships, all at a cost of $100 billion, by the beginning of the 1990's. In 5 years the navy will have 14 air brigades [aviabrigada] with 1,204 military planes.

It is envisaged to considerably strengthen the Marine Corps, which has always been the advance strike force of the American interventionists. It will be given new bombers, light tanks and landing craft.

The air force will also acquire hundreds of bombers, fighters and missiles. By fiscal year 1986 the naval [as received] forces will be increased to 40 tactical aircraft brigades, and the number of aircraft in each air brigade will increase from 36 to 72. Over 1,100 F-15 fighter-bombers will be bought for the air force, which will also receive 180 F-16 fighter-bombers each year until 1986. It is intended to increase the number of air bases in Western Europe and the Near East so that their units will be able to support actions taken by the U.S. fleet.

The army will get many more tanks and artillery pieces than originally planned. Certain infantry units will be reorganized into light mechanized units capable of carrying out combat actions in remote regions.

A special command is being created for military actions in the Persian Gulf. It will be made up of detachments from all branches of the armed forces and will replace the Rapid Deployment Force. This new gendrame corps will rely on formations of U.S. Armed Forces deployed in Western Europe and have access to many foreign military bases located from the United States to the Persian Gulf. In the next 5 years $1.4 billion will be allocated for the construction of military bases in the Persian Gulf.

However, Western Europe remains, as before, the main theater of possible U.S. military action. As the report points out, the United States is formulating plans to make possible the transfer of 6 army divisions, a marine brigade and 50 fighter squadrons to Western Europe within 10 days after the start of a military conflict.

The Pentagon program also envisages the stockpiling of vast reserves of weapons and munitions worth $90 billion. Work will be continued on creating barbarous chemical and neutron weapons. The report asserts that neutron charges will be stored on U.S. territory. However, the Pentagon does not exclude their deployment in other countries after the holding of "appropriate consultations."

IZVESTIYA on Increase

LD091932 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS -- "The Budget of Preparations for War," this is how today's IZVESTIYA assesses the United States' draft military budget for 1983 that was published a few days ago in Washington. The newspaper writes that the budget envisages the increase of the spending of the arms race as compared with the present spending by the mind-boggling 20 per cent. 220 billion dollars is allocated for real expenditures, while the sum of "permissible" expenditures, that is the ceiling, is envisaged at 263 billion dollars.

IZVESTIYA points out that two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, seven "B-1" intercontinental jet bombers, ten MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, two "Trident" nuclear submarines (the tenth and the eleventh such submarines) equipped with 24 missiles will be built. It is also planned to build 182 jet fighter-planes and assault planes for the air force and 146 aircraft.

The land forces will be supplied next year with 600 armoured carriers and 776 M-1 tanks. Large sums are allocated for the construction of helicopters of the "Patriot" and "David" type and for the development of chemical weapons.

The naval forces will acquire three new cruisers, two submarines and nine other ships, the article says. The aim of the spending for the navy is to bring the total number of ships to 600 units as against 450 at present. The draft new budget envisages the increase of the personnel of the United States Armed Forces: by 16 thousand in the navy, 19 thousand in the air force, three thousand in the corps of marines, 54 thousand in reserve units.

"In its actions Washington continues proceeding from the strategy of total military superiority," IZVESTIYA writes. "Even though the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union is unrealistic the fact remains that U.S. imperialism continues cherishing illusions and is striving to translate them into reality."

"These are insane ideas," the newspaper writes. "To base one's policy on the hope of a nuclear war, of victory in the war means an irresponsible adventuristic gamble with the destinies of mankind."

BOGACHEV COMMENTS ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD092222 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[By "TASS observer on military affairs" Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS — According to reports of the U.S. press, Washington intends in five years ahead to spend on chemical weapons a huge sum of six billion dollars. The biggest part of these funds will be spent on creating binary weapons filled with nerve gas.

The increase of the huge potential of chemical weapons suits Washington's doctrine of war limited to the geographical boundaries of Europe. U.S. strategists proceed from the view that chemical weapons will hardly be used combined with means of delivery of great range. They believe it is inexpedient to re-equip intercontinental ballistic missiles so that instead of nuclear warheads they should carry chemical weapons. Therefore, the Pentagon believes that chemical warfare agents to not represent an immediate threat to the U.S. territory. U.S. strategists proceed from the view that the use of chemical weapons will be limited to the European theatre of operations.

Then the use of contemporary means of protection against an attack with chemical weapons (gas masks, protective capes, equipment for decontamination) makes it possible not only to keep down casualties caused by the use of toxic agents but also largely to preserve combat readiness of forces. Consequently, a sudden preemptive strike with chemical weapons will be much more effective then a retailiatory chemical strike since the side which will decide to be the first to use poison substances will, naturally, take in good time the necessary measures of chemical defence.

Thus, according to Pentagon's calculations, chemical weapons under favourable conditions might ensure military advantages for the side that is the first to use it against the enemy which is not prepared for chemical protection.

Assertions of the Pentagon that the United States prepares chemical weapons only for deterring a potential enemy from the use of chemical warfare agents is a lie through and through. The effectiveness of the use of chemical weapons for a retailiatory strike is very low.

The United States' new binary munitions are first strike weapons meant for use on the European territory.

DPA: USSR TO ISSUE BROCHURE ON YALTA STANCE

LD051438 Hamburg DPA in German 1348 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 5 Feb (DPA) -- The Soviet Union intends to issue a brochure stating its position on Yalta to counter the debate in the West on the accords reached at that conference. This was disclosed on Friday by Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in a talk with the federal chairman of the young democrats, Werner Lutz, and his deputy, Thilo Schelling. According to Lutz, Shaposhnikov nevertheless emphasized that "there are today more important problems than Yalta" waiting to be solved. He mentioned disarmament and the continuation of the process of detente.

The Soviet partners in the talk did not confirm that the further deployment of SS-20 medium range missiles had been abandoned in recent weeks.

ZAMYATIN SCORES U.S. ATTITUDE AT MADRID CSCE

Need for Equality

LD092054 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Department of International Information, who addressed the Paasikivi Society in Helsinki this evening, sharply criticized the U.S. attitude toward the process of detente. Zamyatin said that the United States is trying to raise matters in Madrid which do not belong to the CSCE follow-up conference.

[Begin Zamyatin recording in Russian] The introduction of this question at the Madrid Conference [words indistinct] the solution of Polish problems which need solving for the sake of the stabilization of the situation in Europe. [end recording]

Zamyatin said that raising the Polish issue at the Madrid conference helps in no way to solve the problems of Poland. In Zamyatin's opinion the solution of these problems would be of particular importance to preserve the stable situation in Europe. Zamyatin said that the USSR in prepared to continue talks with the United States even at the highest level, but he stressed that such talks must set out from a basis of equality without threats of economic sanctions.

Haig Visit Criticized

LD091936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1805 GMT 9 Feb 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] The meeting of representatives of states which participate in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumed in Madrid today after a 2-month interval. The present phase in the conference's work was preceded by discussions which lasted for many months and were not simple. They were not fruitless; they managed to achieve a considerable consolidation of positions on many questions. The main thing was the large degree of agreement on the key questions of the Madrid meeting -- the convening of a conference of measures to strengthen trust and security and disarmament on the continent.

But as has now become clear, a number of NATO figures have come to Madrid not to facilitate the work and achieve understandings at the meeting. On the contrary, in their statements for the press they frankly admit that they intend to play out at the Madrid meeting a propanganda farce in connection with the events in the Polish People's Republic, to turn the meetings into an arena of confrontation, to use them for interference in the internal affairs of Poland and other socialist countries.

The role of director in this shameful venture has been undertaken by U.S. Secretary of State Haig who has arrived in Madrid.

Judging from reports, the statement made by Ilyichev, deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, on his arrival has received a positive response in the Spanish capital. In contrast to the bellicose statement by Western representatives the statement by the head of the Soviet delegation reflected a real concern by the Soviet Union for strengthening peace and cooperation between peoples. The Soviet delegation intends to seek a successful conclusion for the Madrid meeting and will come out resolutely against attempts to revive the atmosphere of cold war. Many reports stress that this clear and firm position of the USSR accords with the interests of the European peoples and all who come out for peace and detente.

More on U.S., Haig

LD091948 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS -- From the Madrid meeting the peoples "expect a positive contribution to the development of the all-European process, to consolidation of peace and detente on the continent and in the whole world", writes IZVESTIYA today. The newspaper points out that "the Soviet delegation intends to work for a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting, and will firmly stand against attempts to revive a cold war atmosphere to turn the international forum into a tool of some interference into internal affairs of other participating states."

Some Western countries hold a different stand, the article runs. In statements for the press their representatives overtly admit that "they intend to stage at the Madrid meeting a propaganda farce over the development in the Polish People's Republic, to turn the opening sessions into an arena of confrontation, to use them for interference into internal affairs of Poland and other socialist countries."

"The U.S. secretary of state Alexander Haig, who came to Madrid, undertook to mastermind the disgraceful venture," IZVESTIYA points out. "Before the opening of the meeting he held instructive meetings with his colleagues from other member-countries who also came to the Spanish capital."

The newspaper draws attention to reports on divergencies between the United States and a number of West European states, which are aware of the grave danger of Washington's course, aimed at deteriorating the atmosphere for the East-West dialogue, specifically for undermining the Madrid meeting, which became the venue for such a dialogue. "It is obvious to all," the article stresses, "that the initiators of that course, and those who support them, would bear the entire responsibility, if the normal work of the meeting were disrupted."

MADRID CSCE MEETING OPENS 9 FEBRUARY

LD092136 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 9 Feb, TASS -- The work of the Madrid meeting, the follow-up of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, was resumed here today.

The head of the Polish delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Wiejacz who chaired the plenary meeting urged the delegates for constructive work relying on what brings different countries closer together and not what separates them. He expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will live up to the expectations of peoples.

Head of the Hungarian delegation Ferenc Esterghayos supported the address of the Polish delegates to the participants in the meeting. Urging them to get down to constructive work, he recalled the decision that was adopted before the intermission in the Madrid meeting, to exert efforts so that the meeting should be concluded within one month.

But speeches of representatives of a number of NATO countries indicated that they clearly took the road of confrontation and provocations. Showing contempt for norms of international intercourse, for the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, they made attempts to doubt the rightfulness of efforts of the Military Council of National Redemption of the Polish People's Republic which acts fully in accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the efforts that are aimed at arresting the country's further sliding to chaos, at stabilizing the economic and political situation, restoring legality and order in Poland.

Speeches of representatives of Canada, Belgium, the United States and some other delegations of NATO countries meant a brazen interference in internal affairs of Poland.

At the same time they attacked the Soviet Union in connection with the assistance that the USSR gave and is giving to the Polish people in overcoming a tense political and economic situation that has formed in Poland.

The attention of the participants in the meeting was drawn to the speech by Foreign Minister of Greece Ioannis Kharalambopoulos. Taking the floor out of turn, immediately after the head of the Belgian delegation Leo Tindemans who said that he spoke on behalf of the ten members of the European community, the Greek representative dissociated himself from critical remarks with regard to political systems of other countries participating in the Madrid meeting that were expressed in Tindemans' speech and stated that Greece is firmly in favour of the continuation of the meeting.

Head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev sharply criticised speeches of delegations of NATO countries. He proclaimed unconditional support of the Soviet delegation for the statement of the Polish representative and assessed the speeches of representatives of NATO countries as an attempt to use the Madrid meeting for gross interference in internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

Such an approach to the situation in a sovereign state, Leonid Ilichev said, contradicts the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and is fraught with serious consequences for the developments in Europe.

In conclusion the Soviet representative proclaimed the Soviet Union's firm striving for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and urged the delegations of all participating states to carry out the remaining part of the work in a businesslike and constructive spirit.

Ilichev Address

LD101202 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 10 Feb 82

["Leonid Ilichev: The Soviet Delegation Is Ready to Display Goodwill" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Madrid, 10 Feb (TASS) -- The head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting Leonid Ilichev spoke at the plenary meeting that opened on Tuesday and said:

"The Soviet Union fully supports the just and well-founded position of the Polish People's Republic concerning the impermissibility and illegality of interference in its internal affairs and of using the Madrid meeting for shady, unseemly aims.

The Soviet delegation most resolutely comes out against any whatsoever discussion at the Madrid meeting of what the representatives of countries of the NATO bloc describe as the "situation in Poland". This design, instigated under pressure by the ruling circles of the United States, is a most flagrant violation not only of the Final Act, its principles and provisions, but also of the United Nations Charter.

Trying to turn the Madrid meeting into an instrument of the interference in the internal affairs of other states, the United States is undermining the foundations of European stability and cooperation, trying to stop the development of the all-European process, and to worsen the atmosphere for East-West dialogue.

We firmly and resolutely come out against the intention of the countries of the NATO bloc to stage yet another political farce in Madrid".

"The situation in Poland", the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, "cannot be a subject of discussion at the Madrid forum. There are no grounds for this -- political, legal or moral.

"This provocative design directly contradicts the principles of the mutual relations of states proclaimed by the Helsinki Final Act and rudely violates them. And of course it has nothing to do with the content of the work, with the nature and aims of the Madrid meeting".

"How can we regard otherwise than mockery of respect of "rights inherent in sovereignty" the attempts to deny the legality of the actions of the supreme body of state power of a sovereign state connected with the exercise of its constitutional powers at a difficult time for the country and people?" Leonid Ilichev queries. "What right to talk pompously about respect of rights and freedoms have those who, on having given a helping hand to the destabilisation of the situation in an independent country, are not forcing themselves on it as unasked for advisers and even direct mentors?"

As to statements about the Soviet Union's involvement in the events in Poland, L. Ilichev stressed, "as the representative of the USSR I resolutely reject them. These are malicious inventions, outright lies circulated exactly by those very forces which have a guilty conscience".

"We have no excuses to make to anybody whatsoever. We accuse the United States administration of interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, of organising acts of political, economic and ideological subversion against Poland. It is the United States which must stop interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, its policy of economically strangling it."

"Soviet people, of course, are not indifferent to the destiny of socialist Poland", the head of the Soviet delegation continued. "Being true to its allied duty the Soviet Union has given and will give the Polish people every possible support and assistance. We regard such aid as an honest implementation in practice of the Helsinki principles of relations between states".

"We", Leonid Ilichev said further, "ask ourselves whether the initiators of the political subversion against Poland are aware of the fact that they are simultanesouly planting a mine under the Madrid meeting and, for that matter, under the whole of the European process begun at Helsinki. If, as a result of the intentions to use the Madrid forum for aims which are at variance with the genuine interests of the European peoples, its normal work were upset, the whole responsibility for this would fall on those resorting to such actions.

"The irresponsible manner in which a number of representatives of the Atlantic alliance are behaving in Madrid is an added proof of its aggressive character. Once again, the peoples can see for themselves that Washington would like to use NATO as a dog-collar for sovereign states, to push them into actions running counter to the vital security interests of their own peoples, to the urgent interests of their economic and cultural development, into deepening the division of Europe with all the implications that may ensue."

"We consider," the speaker said, "that the policy of sharpening international tensions must be rebuffed. It is necessary to halt the destruction of the foundation of detente, the undermining of the peaceful links between peoples. It is necessary to work again for a turn toward detente, for a stable peaceful coexistence. The peoples need the peace, not the cold war which may become a hot one." "We are interested in the success of the Madrid meeting, interested in a consistent continuation of the process begun by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

"We are convinced," Leonid Ilichev stressed, "that a successful completion of the Madrid meeting, including the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on measures of confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe, would be of major significance, especially in the present international situation. We wish to see any forms of negotiations -- multilateral, bilateral -- being used for resolving problems of concern to Europe."

"The Madrid meeting", the Soviet representative said in conclusion, "has reached such a stage in its work when what is required only is the political realism of all participating states to ensure its true success.

All the objective preconditions have been created for fulfilling the unanimously adopted decision -- to complete the meeting with the adoption of a substantial and balanced concluding document. But this requires that the policy of obstruction and selfish designs be discarded and that goodwill and a realistic constructive approach be displayed".

"We call on the delegation of all participating states of the Madrid meeting to conduct the remaining part of the work in a businesslike and constructive spirit, without artificial delays and obstruction. The Soviet delegation is prepared to display goodwill, a genuinely responsible approach to the matter at hand as it is demanded by the interests of peace, security and cooperation in Europe".

BRUTENTS VIEWS RELATIONS WITH THIRD WORLD

PM01417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 82 pp 4-5

[Article by Dr of Historical Sciences Prof K. Brutents under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Soviet Union and the Liberated Countries"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet state invariably devote great attention to relations with liberated countries. These questions occupy a prominent place in the analysis of international problems contained in the 26th CPSU Congress documents, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the congress that "one of the important results of the party's international activity during the period under review is the appreciable broadening of cooperation with countries which have freed themselves from colonial oppression."

1.

The Soviet Union's broad interstate ties with the world of former colonies and semicolonies were established immediately after the liquidation of colonial empires, with the emergence of dozens of young states into the arena of world politics. In terms of its political purport the USSR's course on this question is the direct continuation of the line which V.I. Lenin's party took on the national and national-colonial question from the first days of its struggle. For the Soviet state and the CPSU relations with countries which have been under the yoke of colonial enslavement were from the outset not tactical or circumstantial [konyunkturnyy] but stragegic and, moreover, a matter of ideological policy [programmno-ideologicheskiy kharakter]. What is of fundamental importance to us is the common struggle against imperialism (which has its own specific forms and tasks in each historical period), support for the peoples' struggle for liberation and independence and solidarity with socially progressive forces in a given region of the world.

This is precisely why the relations of the Soviet Union (followed by the other socialist countries) with liberated countries have become interstate relations of a special type, with a progressive and stable base, and profoundly democratic in content. Politically they express the peoples' and nations' insuperable tendency toward independence and equal rights. In the economic sphere we are united by recognition of the need to restructure the world economy on the principles of equitable international economic ties and mutually advantageous cooperation.

This approach of the Soviet Union's and its policy of unity with oppressed peoples and support for their liberation movement have been of historic significance for the course of the worldwide anti-imperialist struggle and the destiny of the enslaved world.

Without this the real narrowing of imperialism's sphere of supremacy would have been inconceivable, and the rapid rout of colonialism and the achievement of independence by the enslaved peoples would have been unattainable. To whom is it not clear that events would have developed quite different if the freedom-seeking peoples of colonies and semicolonies had been left all alone with imperialism and its giant war machine?

Without the Soviet Union's internationalist policy and without its example and support the liberated countries could not have surmounted the already considerable distance which separates them from their former colonial and oppressed status.

The USSR's policy has had a beneficial influence on the processes of the making of young national states, the shaping of their international status and the independent development of their economy nd culture, gradually being freed from the yoke of imperialism. Moreover, relations with the Soviet Union have served the liberated countries as a kind of laboratory where they "learned" independence and the skills of the equitable management of matters in international relations.

Finally, if, despite the colonists' whole racist practice, a wall of hatred and mistrust has not risen up between the enslaved peoples and people of the white race, this too is to a large extent to the credit of Soviet policy.

That part of the world which has managed to wrest itself from the clutches of colonialism now numbers more than 100 states, in which more than half the world's population lives. They possess huge resources and great potentials. These countries' sovereignty has strengthened, and their influence in world politics and economics is growing. The course of events fully confirms Lenin's foresight that they would have an important role to play in world social development. Today the open battles with colonialism have mainly given rise to a less obvious and more prosaic and "evolutionary" confrontation between the liberated countries and imperialism's intrigues.

However it would be a mistake to think that under modern conditions the role of Soviet policy and the significance of socialism's support for the peoples of former colonies have diminished. Imperialism has in no way abandoned its attempts to change in its favor the correlation of forces in the world which has taken shape as a consequence of the growth of socialism and the collapse of the colonial system. And attacks on the developing countries and on their gains are a constituent part of its strategy. Even now it is prepared at the slightest convenient opportunity to use a military cudgel against liberated countries. The crude pressure on Egypt since As-Sadat's death, the overt threats against Lebanon, the annexation of the Golan Heights, the use of reactionary regimes and mercenaries for attacks on Angola, Chad, the Seychelles and so forth -- all this attests to imperialism's increased aggressiveness toward the liberated countries.

The strengthening of relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist states is a historical necessity for the developing countries, a guarantee of their national independence and national rebirth and a precondition for an increase in the role of these countries in world development and for their genuine realization of their own original contribution to human progress.

The common interest in countering the attempts of imperialism's most aggressive circles to return to the cold war times plays a great role in the further growth of mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the liberated countries at the present stage. Practice shows that the developing countries are among the first to suffer from an exacerbation of the international situation. With regard to them the most aggressive representatives of imperialist policy immediately shift the emphasis to strong-arm methods, to crude pressure and diktat. And this is precisely what is happening now.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared: "No one must have any doubts, comrades: The CPSU will continue to consistently pursue a policy of developing the USSR's cooperation with liberated countries and strengthening the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement." This CPSU stand undoubtedly inspires new strength and confidence in the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and independence. It will serve as a stimulus for the further strengthening of relations between the Soviet Union and the liberated countries.

The Soviet Union builds its relations with the liberated countries on the principles of respect for national independence, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation. The ideological-political and social content of Soviet policy and an understanding of the vital interests of the peoples of developing countries serve as the basis of a realistic, effective and flexible approach to the entire diversity of these countries, with due regard for their special features.

Friendly ties unite the Soviet Union with countries of a socialist orientation which embody a fundamentally new and important direction of the anti-imperialist struggle and of social progress in the world of former colonies and semicolonies. The Soviet Union actively develops political and economic relations with countries of a socialist orientation and also gives them assistance in strengthening their defense capability -- which is of special significance under the conditions of imperialism's increased aggressiveness. Regular ties with the CPSU enable ruling revolutionary-democratic parties -- which are still, as it were, at the crossroads of diverse social and world-outlook influences -- to familiarize themselves with the CPSU's very rich experience and to get to know socialism in practice, in reality.

Under modern conditions the position and role of a country in the world arena are determined not only by the socioeconomic forms which hold sway or are developing in it but also by its position with regard to the political system of imperialism and its attitude toward imperialist policy and strategy.

Something should be said in this connection about the solid base for the Soviet Union's cooperation with those liberated countries where capitalist relations are developing but which pursue a policy of defending and strengthening national sovereignty in politics and economics. In these countries' relations with imperialist states, in addition to the growing intercapitalist contradictions, the contradictions associated with opposition to imperialism's overall course make themselves felt and frequently grow stronger -- on questions of peace and detente, with regard to national liberation movements, in the sphere of opposition to neocolonialist policies and so forth.

Soviet policy, which helps to strengthen the national independence of former colonies and semicolonies and opens up scope for equitable political and stable mutually advantageous economic cooperation (which is particularly important under the conditions of destructive crisis phenomena in the capitalist world), serves as an effective level for the development of friendly relations with such countries. A graphic example in this sense is the Soviet Union's close cooperation with India, which is steadily being strengthened and enriched. The aforementioned factors have undoubtedly played their part in the development of the Soviet Union's relations with Brazil and Mexico, which have already attained quite a high level of economic progress, and with other Latin American countries seeking to rid themselves of traditional dependence on the United States.

There has also been a broadening of ties between the Soviet Union and a whole series of countries which are still in many ways dependent on the West's imperialist powers in the economic and political respects and which follow a pro-imperialist course on a number of important issues.

First, in the ruling circles of such countries (except, of course, direct imperialist puppets) there are, as a rule, forces -- influential ones, at that -- which look to the national interest and would like to lessen their countries' subordinate status.

Second, under modern conditions their governments -- if, once again, we ignore the exceptions, those who are directly supported by foreign bayonets -- are not in a position to rule without responding in some way, albeit demagogically, to the sentiments of public opinion in their countries, which is increasingly actively expressing patriotic feelings.

Third, true to their nature, the politicians of imperialism, while having an interest in reliably winning over the leadership of these countries, are still unable to abandon their traditional habits and frequently act crudely and even brazenly, which elicits a corresponding reaction. Under these conditions Soviet policy, with its emphasis on the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs, acquires a special attractiveness. Influential circles in this group of countries, even circles ideologically hostile to our system, are increasingly realizing the practical necessity and expediency of developing relations with the Soviet Union.

The development of the Soviet Union's cooperation with these countries accords with the interests of their patriotic and democratic forces and contributes to the growth of the antineocolonialist current.

Of course, relations with the last group of countries are developing in the most complex manner. This is both because here imperialism has its most influential allies and agents and special opportunities for diktat, and because here the zigzags and fluctuations generally peculiar in this matter to exploiter classes and to groups in power in liberated countries are particularly frequent and sharp. They are torn, as it were, between contradictory motives: On the one hand, the desire to strengthen the country's independence, to consolidate their position in the face of imperialism and, to this end, to develop relations with the Soviet Union; on the other, the class instinct which prompts them to cut themselves off from the USSR and to seek a common language with imperialists.

3.

The line of undermining ties between the liberated countries and the socialist states and of disuniting them has for decades been one of the chief constitutents of imperialist policy. This is a lever in the struggle against the national liberation movement and in the realization of neocolonialist goals. At the same time it is a constituent part of the anti-Soviet and antisocialist strategy of imperialism, which is trying to use the liberated countries as fields in the cold war against the socialist world.

Now this line has been appreciably intensified -- in connection with the weakening of imperialism's worldwide positions and the growth of socialism's might, as well as the fact that the role of the liberated countries in world political and economic relations has increased appreciably in the seventies.

These countries are suppliers of very valuable types of raw materials for the capitalist world. They also serve as a source of monopoly profits and have already become an important supplier of certain types of industrial products.

Some of the developing countries are of key significance for the "food strategy" being formulated by imperialism -- a plan to use food as a weapon in the struggle against the forces of peace, progress and socialism.

Finally, the imperialists associate their military-strategic plans with the liberated countries. Imperialism is stepping up its military-political activity in many parts of the former colonial and semicolonial world. It is sufficient to point to the build-up of the U.S. Armed forces in the Persian Gulf, Near East and Indian Ocean regions and in the zone adjacent to Australia and Oceania, the plans to create a military bloc of countries of the so-called "southern cone" in the Western Hemisphere, the attempts to militarize ASEAN and so forth.

However, it was precisely in former colonial and dependent countries that imperialism suffered defeats in the seventies, which were particularly telling against the background of socialism's increased might and the changing correlation of forces between the two systems. The imperialists began to seek ways to restore even partially their lost positions and to go onto the counteroffensive.

As was only to be expected, the object of their attacks was the liberated countries' cooperation with socialist states, which represents a serious obstacle in the path of imperialist expansion in the world of former colonies and semicolonies.

While globalizing the inveterate myth of the "Soviet military danger" and ascribing "aggressive intentions" to the Soviet Union, now with regard to the liberated countries, the neocolonial strategists are in no way abandoning their traditional weapon. I mean the stoking of fears in connection with the threat of "communist penetration" which supposedly stems from the Soviet Union. The recent active brandishing of this pretty threadbare bugaboo is geared to the social regrouping taking place in those countries and is designed to exacerbate class contradictions and, in a number of instances, to animate political currents acting under Islamic slogans.

In the struggle against cooperation between the Soviet Union and the developing countries the present U.S. administration is also trying to use the problem of so-called international terrorism. By equating the Soviet Union's solidarity with national liberation movements with support for terrorism the imperialists try to maintain that the Soviet stand creates international tension and threatens the stability of regimes in liberated countries. The true purport of such arguments can be seen from the fact that they categorize as "terrorists" representatives of the Arab people of Palestine struggling against Israeli aggression, Namibian freedom fighters, Salvadoran patriots opposed to the U.S.-backed military-terrorist dictatorship and so forth.

The imperialists would also like to turn problems of the struggle for a new international economic order into a field of subversive maneuvers and intrigues against cooperation between developing and socialist countries. They are trying their best to ensure that the account rendered by young states to imperialism for centuries of colonial plundering is also addressed, however absurdly, to the socialist countries.

The imperialist strategists' plan is simple. As a result of the joint struggle of socialist and developing countries a number of important political questions around which their efforts were united -- the liquidation of traditional colonialism, for example -- are very close to a practical solution. Under these conditions the levying of claims on the socialist community in connection with the new international economic order could, according to the plan of imperialist politicians, create tension in relations between the socialist and the liberated states and even disrupt cooperation between them.

Beijing is now taking an obvious and active part in the subversive activity against cooperation between the liberated and the socialist countries. It serves imperialism -- although, of course, it continues to pursue its own hegemonist ends too -- as one of the chief channels of anti-Soviet influence on the liberated countries.

Thus, imperialism is making every effort to upset cooperation between the socialist and the liberated countries. The danger of this line and its ability to complicate the development of this cooperation must not be underestimated.

The repulsing of imperialism's designs is a common cause, the joint task of the socialist community and the liberated countries and of their patriotic, progressive forces interested in curbing the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat, in strengthening peace and in their countries' free and independent development.

Experience of the past decade has shown that success in the struggle for the full liberation of former colonies and dependent countries from all forms of imperialist control, for the assertion of these countries' sovereignty over their natural riches and for the attainment of an equitable place in world political and economic relations in keeping with their potential and resources is possible only with the support of the Soviet Union and under conditions of cooperation between the liberated countries and the socialist community.

This experience has also demonstrated all the importance of such cooperation also for opposing the aggressive imperialist policy and for strengthening peace — an indispensable condition for the former colonies and semicolonies to achieve their national ends.

In other words, for the liberated countries cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community remains in the eighties not only a matter of particular foreign policy orientation but also a matter of loyalty to national interests, of loyalty to the demands of independent and progressive development.

WFDY CONGRESS ENDS IN TASHKENT 5 FEBRUARY

GF061924 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The congress of the representatives of youth organizations in Asia, Austria and ASEAN, which are members of WFDY, was held in Tashkent between 2 and 5 February. About 30 representatives of democratic youth organizations from (?32) countries participated in the meeting.

A Tashkent radio correspondent interviewed (Von Thieu Jangub), the deputy president of WFDY, at the end of the meeting. He said: The participants of the Tashkent meeting deliberated on important matters related to the struggle being waged for peace, democracy and national independence. They also exchanged views on their activities aimed at preventing the outbreak of a new world war, the capital of the Uzbek SSR [words indistinct] of the important meeting of the youth. Tashkent is the capital of one of the 15 [words indistinct] republics in the Soviet Union. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union is pursuing a humane foreign policy. We, the participants of the international meeting, have expressed full support for Soviet foreign policy aimed at maintaining world peace. Tashkent has once again proved that it is a city of peace and a basis for friendship among the world peoples.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. ANTISOCIALIST 'CALUMNY'

PM100953 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 3

[A. Peshcherin article under the rubric "Subversion": "Blinded by Hatred"]

[Text] The American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE published in Paris has suddenly discovered a "Soviet threat" supposedly hanging over Yugoslavia. This "news" was immediately seized upon by REUTER. According to that agency, the Kremlin is apparently trying to pull "post-Tito Yugoslavia into the Soviet sphere of influence." And recently an American magazine as far removed from politicas as DEFENSE ELECTRONICS started to blow up fantasies about how the USSR is "dragging" the SFRY into the Warsaw Pact organization and forcing the Yugoslavs to agree to this. From the tone and nature of this information it is clear that the author of these propaganda provocations is the CIA, which is tormented by increasing Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in which there is no question of any ulterior motives or harm being done to either party.

The more noise the United States makes about the "Soviet threat" to socialist countries, the more obvious the real purpose of this ballyhoo becomes: To disguise the West's policy of "weakening and dismantling" socialism, first and foremost in Poland and to conceal preparations for unleashing a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. The State Department, the CIA and the Pentagon are trying to distract the public's attention from the West's unrelenting attempts to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs.

The authors of this policy often blurt out their secret thoughts. According to the not unknown anticommunist Z. Brzezinski, relations between East and West should lead to the "reintegration of East European countries into the Western community and facilitate their internal regeneration in a social democratic spirit." Former CIA director A. Dulles, used to stress that once decisions have been taken and a policy formulated with regard to the struggle against communists, the secret services, with their own particular methods and means, have an important role to play. It is for this reason that the U.S. espionage department devotes over half of its resources to waging a secret war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. According to the New York DAILY NEWS, the CIA has long been preparing for a resumption of operations of the nature and on the scale of those carried out during the years of the "cold war." And the U.S. ARMED FORCES JOURNAL writes, without beating about the bush, that the CIA's main efforts are directed toward recruiting agents to work against the USSR and the other socialist states.

Subversive plans against the socialist state are based on the so-called "differentiated approach." Guided by this concept, they hope to split the socialist community. According to Brzezinski, the West's attitude toward individual socialist states and their governments should depend on "the extent to which they have relaxed their internal regimes and also on the extent to which their foreign policies differ from that of the USSR."

An increasingly important role in the "differentiated approach" is being assigned to economic, scientific and technical ties which extremist forces in the United States are turning from means of maintaining normal, mutually advantageous interstate relations into means of carrying out economic sabotage. With increasing frequency the United States is applying or threatening to apply discriminatory measures in trade if the socialist countries take a resolute stand against Washington's imperialist policy and do not make concessions to it in the political and ideological spheres. The New York TIMES wrote that only further "liberalization" and the development of "pluralism" in East European countries can create conditions for increasing trade between them and the West. As is well known, the Reagan administration, furious over the development of events in Poland, has broken off economic relations with the Polish Government and imposed "sanctions" against the USSR.

The National Security Council, which sets the tone of intelligence leaders, and the Pentagon, is playing an increasingly important role in the U.S. administration's examination of applications for export licences by American firms to socialist countries.

It is also noteworthy that the U.S. special services are showing increased interest in the economies of socialist countries. The information they receive is used to modify Washington's policy toward given countries.

The United States is also trying to exert greater pressure in the political field and is making greater use of the tactic of threats and direct blackmail in the form of political sabotage against the socialist community as a whole and against its members individually. Washington has taken into its own hands the ideological leadership and organizational and material support of antisocialist elements in Eastern Europe. According to Britain's SUNDAY TIMES, the CIA and other NATO intelligence services are financing and directing East European "dissidents," inciting them to take an active stand against socialism. Former CIA director Colby stressed in an interview with THE TIMES that well-thought-out (from the viewpoint of Western special services) covert support for "certain groups" abroad "will help solve the problem without the need to resort to open war." These, it turns out, are the sort of far-reaching aims that the West associates with, those it stubbornly persists in calling "dissidents"!

That is how it was during the counterrevolutionary action in Czechoslovakia, when Brzezinski insistently recommended that the enemies of the CSSR go on the offensive. And now, in connection with the Polish events, Washington is being unstinting in its advice to anti-socialist groupings.

"Psychological warfare" is becoming an increasingly important element in U.S. subversive activity. It is being waged above all through the channels of Radios Liberty and Free Europe -- radio stations created by the CIA -- and also by Voice of America. To this same end the CIA is using a broad network of information services and organs outside the United States. American intelligence has 25 publishing houses, 200 newspapers and 20 radio and television centers at its disposal to help it disseminate its false information.

As RUDE PRAVO writes, the spearhead of U.S. ideological sabotage is currently aimed at arousing nationalist and religious sentiments among the peoples of socialist countries and encouraging toleration of bourgeois ideology, deviations from the positions of Marxism-Leninism and a general slide toward revisionism. In this connection all sorts of "voices" are constantly spreading fantasies about the supposedly critical, and sometimes catastrophic, situation of the economies of socialist countries. Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are trying with particular persistence to make people believe in the "collapse of socialism" in Poland and are inciting the Poles to fight for "liberalization."

Even certain bourgeois press organs have rejected the shameless lies of the top U.S. leaders. QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, for example, wrote that the torrents of calumny against socialist countries are generated and fanned by virulent anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and experience has shown that they have nothing to do with reality.

It is Washington's desire to redraw the map of the world to suit it, its readiness to take up the nuclear club to this end and brandish it over the heads of the peoples that constitute the real, and not invented, danger of our times. The American administration's policy of political adventures, pressure and intimidation is bound to fail since the cohesion and ever-deepening cooperation of the socialist community countries is an insuperable obstacle on this path.

REAGAN 'OFFENSIVE' AGAINST U.S. MINORITIES SEEN

PM091145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 82 p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "Reaction Right Down the Line"]

[Text] These reports arrived from Washington at almost the same time: The first was about the White House incumbent's personal participation in the propagandist television show "Let Poland Be Poland," during which many crocodile tears were shed over "the flouting of human rights" in the socialist countries. The second was about the administration's new offensive against the rights of national minorities in the United States.

Under pressure from racist groupings, the U.S. Senate has deferred the discussion of the question of extending the law on electoral rights which expires in 1982. Adopting overtly racist stances on questions of education, the U.S. Department of the Treasury has decided to grant tax concessions to two private educational establishments which openly practice segregation based on skin color.

The Reagan administration is mounting a growing offensive against the working people's gains. The 1965 law on electoral rights was the result of powerful demonstrations by black Americans demanding the restriction in the American South of the arbitrary rule of racists who were preventing Negroes from voting. The administration's antidiscrimination resolution passed in 1970 forbidding federal aid to segregated educational establishments was one more enforced concession wrested from Washington by "black" and "colored" Americans.

In the sixties civil rights fighters in the United States led by outstanding leaders like Martin Luther King were able at the cost of enormous sacrifices to achieve certain legislative guarantees for black Americans: the legal right to take part in elections, and the formal abolition of segregation in educational establishments, transportation, and the trade and services system. All this, however, did not eliminate the deep-seated foundations of racial discrimination, above all in the economic field.

Capitalist America is now seeking to deprive Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and Indians of even the small concessions it was obliged to make. In the overall offensive against the working people's gains -- the curtailing of social programs, the spiralling of unemployment, the wage cutback and the flouting of labor union rights -- doubly strong blows are being dealt to "second-class" Americans who are the least protected and are traditional targets of discrimination.

Double-dyed racism has thus become a hallmark of the present administration, like its overtly anti-labor union thrust, like the free hand given to the monopolies, and like its aggression and gamble on the arms race in foreign policy. The year in office of this administration, one of the most reactionary in the postwar period, brings to mind V.I. Lenin's words to the effect that "imperialism's political features are reaction right down the line and the intensification of national oppression." This can be observed both in Washington's foreign policy actions and in its domestic policy.

NASA BUDGET PROVES U.S. DESIRE FOR ARMS IN SPACE

LD091410 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 9 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. administration displays heightened interest in the military aspects of work of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), NASA Director James Beggs said in a UPI interview. He pointed out that the NASA draft budget for the 1983 fiscal year was 13 percent higher than for the present year and reached 6,600 million dollars.

A lion's share of these allocations is channeled into financing NASA's biggest programme, which has a manifest military character -- the production and operation of re-usable "shuttle" spacecraft. The planned budget conforms to NASA's nearest aim: to make the "shuttle" a workhorse of U.S. military efforts in space in the 1980's, James Beggs said.

A concrete programme for the militarisation of space spelt out in the NASA budget exposes the hypocrisy and mendacity of public statements made by the Reagan administration about its alleged desire to work out international agreements to prevent the transfer of the arms race into outer space.

'PARALLELISM' IN U.S. RELATIONS WITH CHINA VIEWED

PM091951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin: "Partnership Without Trust"]

[Text] At the beginning of last year the New York TIMES suggested to the editor of the foreign information section of RENMIN RIBAO, Yuan Xianlu, that he express his opinion on the state of Chinese-American relations. Yuan Xianlu began his article with these words: "If a friend warmly shakes your hand and at the same time deliberately steps on your toes, can you endure this for long?" The reason for this question was the American political maneuvering around Taiwan.

The Chinese journalist did not move Washington to pity. In 1981 Taiwan received U.S. military equipment worth approximately $500 million. This year the Reagan administration intends to sell the Chiang Kai-shekists only spare parts for military equipment worth $97 million. And in addition to this it has been decided to expand joint production on Taiwanese territory of the F-5E aircraft. Washington has presented its decision as a concession to Beijing since Taipei was insisting on deliveries of more modern aircraft.

But Reagan's gambit did not please the Chinese. "The billion-strong Chinese people," a XINHUA statement says, "cannot fail to protest sharply against the U.S. hegemonist act and the strong-arm policy it is pursuing." Relations between the PRC and the United States, the agency concludes "are undergoing a severe test. We do not want to see any regression in relations between the two countries. But this depends on whether Washington officialdom can reach a sensible conclusion, overcoming obstacles on the part of the politically sightless and respecting China's sovereignty. Let us see how the United States will act."

Thus, the Americans continue to tread on the Chinese people's toes. The Chinese are still enduring it although they are already becoming angry. This is the situation at the moment, and it is no accident. Its source goes back to the ambiguous terms of the normalization of Chinese-American relations. Washington stated at that time that it agreed to recongize Taiwan as a part of China and, consequently, to sever diplomatic relations with the so-called "Republic of China." At the very same time, however, the Americans also made another statement. They announced -- I cite J. Carter -- that they would "continue to sell Taiwan defensive weapons in order to cover its security needs." You do not need to be a qualified lawyer to discover a contradiction in the aforementioned statements. The Chinese protested, as it were. "We can in no way agree with this," Hua Guofeng said. Ultimately Beijing's desire to normalize relations with Washington outweighted the divergence of views. The Chinese understood that they were being deceived, but they preferred not to notice.

However the sharp corners of the Taiwan problem, although wrapped in the cotton batting of assurances about mutual respect, immediately began to show through. In the spring of 1979 the U.S. Congress passed a "law on relations with Taiwan" which, according to Deng Xiaoping, provoked a "crisis in Chinese-American relations." In an attempt to recover from the crisis, Carter sent first the vice president and then the secretary of defense to Beijing. Both tried their very best. One promised to "defend" China, the other unfolded a captivating picture of military cooperation. And both apparently tried to convince their interlocutors that against the background of the "parallelism" of their strategic interests, Taiwan was a trifle, like a small splinter which could be ignored.

But the splinter made itself felt. As the election campaign built up in the United States, the voices of Reagan and all his conservative host could be heard increasingly loudly accusing Carter of "betraying" the Taiwanese friends in favor of the Chinese. Reagan swore to put an end to all this "hypocrisy" surrounding Taiwan and to enfold the Chiang Kai-shekists once again in firm American embraces. The embraces, it is true, came to nothing. After long disputes and altercations the new administration still realized that Beijing means more than Taipei to U.S. global interests. There began complex maneuvring so as on the one hand not to offend China or else cause it the least possible offense, and on the other not to leave Taiwan to the mercy of fate.

Within this maneuvering a considerable place was alloted to the visit to Beijing in the summer of 1981 by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. The idea was to interest the Chinese in another "parallelism" by analogy with the parallelism of strategic interests: Washington will continue to supply Taiwan with "defensive" weapons, but is ready in parallel to play a large part in modernizing the Chinese Army.

However, Beijing was not ready, at least officially, to accept this idea. What is more, it intensified its political pressure on Washington. After a break of many years there appeared in the Chinese press critical assessments of U.S. foreign policy and Washington's hegemonist endeavors. The Beijing leaders suddenly "discovered" that the Americans, having formally recognized Taiwan as part of China, are in effect continuing to treat Taiwan as an independent state. And this is how it is. Only the sign has changed: The U.S. Embassy in Taipei is now called the "American Taiwan Institute." The rest remains as before. Visas are issued. Links with the government are maintained. Officials of the State Department who are regarded as being temporarily "in retirement" work in the "institute." But when they return to the State Department, the time spent in the "institute" counts as a period of diplomatic work.

It is by no means because of moral considerations that the Americans are not leaving Taiwan. They are able to drop their "friends" without the least twinge of conscience. They are held not by friendship, but by strategic and mercantile interests. Washington regards Taiwan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." U.S. trade with Taiwan is more than twice the volume of Chinese-American trade exchange. American capital investments on the island are also increasing. Reagan is clearly proceeding from the premise that China needs the United States more than the United States needs China. Hence the desire (despite Beijing's grumbling) to hold on to the "Taiwan card" for a while as a lever for exerting pressure on China.

It must be admitted that the Chinese have themselves given grounds for such an approach. By agreeing to establish diplomatic relations with America while de facto American-Taiwanese ties are maintained, Beijing clearly demonstrated its priorities -- the United States first, then Taiwan. But it is very difficult for any Chinese leader to openly defend this stance, a stance of betrayal of national interests. Moreover the fraternization with the Americans has aroused a negative reaction in many "Third World" states. And the Chinese have decided to amend the propaganda, if not the policy. "The powerful but hitherto inactive volcano known as Beijing is beginning to rumble..." The Washington POST wrote.

The United States is a "decaying superpower" and Washington is experiencing a "bitter sense of weakness," Beijing notes, not without venom. Chinese newspapers inform their readers that America "slights small countries and violates the sovereignty of Third World countries" and that it regards as its friends "all pro-American and anticommunist political groups" and "interferes in other countries' affairs" in order to support those groups and defend its own unjust interests. All true. But what follows from that? Has China perhaps decided to come out in support of those countries against the U.S. expansionist, hegmonist policy? Nothing of the kind. The Chinese leaders have a different goal. They impress upon the Americans that the United States cannot oppose the Soviet Union alone. They persuade the Americans that by "offending" small countries and many other countries the United States is isolating itself and thereby weakening its positions in the struggle against the USSR. They beseech the Americans to finally become aware of their own "strategic advantage," break away from Taiwan and thereby secure China's constant help and support -- in exerting pressure on the Soviet Union, naturally.

Taiwan is really part of China and the Americans have no business there. They will solve their problems without the Americans. But what the Beijing leaders are doing hardly brings the final resolution of the Taiwan problem any closer. In the guise of criticism of Washington, certain Beijing leaders, injuring a great people's dignity, are begging the Americans not to break "strategic relations" with China and are demonstrating their own dependence on the decisions made in Washington. So it would make no sense for Reagan to discard the "Taiwan card."

In conclusion, some more general considerations. With the existing distribution of forces, anti-Sovietism cannot be a firm basis for "strategic relations." Whatever tricks Reagan may play, America will be forced to return to the path of detente, dialogue and agreements with the Soviet Union. And the Chinese, for as long as they remain in the anit-Soviet trap of their own making, cannot but regard this with extreme suspicion and concern. On the other hand, while the Americans frighten themselves with the "Soviet threat" they will be pursued by the nightmare of the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, which also does not help increase mutual trust.

Passing political inclinations do not change the objective state of affairs. The PRC and the United States, however the parallelism of their strategies is regarded, are on opposite sides of the main social watershed which exists in our world. Their real interests in Asia and elsewhere by no means coincide. That is why the Chinese-American partnership was burdened from the first with mutual suspicion, reservations and the desire to outplay each other. In view of these and similar circumstances H. Kissinger, one of the initiators of the Chinese-American rapprochement, wrote: "Beijing and Washington have entered into a marriage of convenience. And the possibility is not excluded that as soon as China becomes strong enough to stand alone, it could leave us out of its reckoning." I think Kissinger is both right and wrong. He is right in that the circumstantial basis of Chinese-American relations will be eroded by time sooner or later. He is not right in that America cannot be left out of the reckoning, any more than China can. Nor is there any need to "leave it out." Nobody will gain by that. But everyone will gain if and when Beijing and Washington become aware of the illusory nature of their attempts to "pressure" the Soviet Union, if and when both capitals realize that there is no more important task now than the relaxation of international tension. And only with such a turn of events will the Chinese and Americans be able to stop treading on each other's toes.

PRC ADVANCES TOWARD DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ASSESSED

LD100300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] False Advances -- this is the title of an article by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov which discusses the intensification of the Chinese leadership's advances toward the developing countries.

He writes that there has been an increase in the frequency of official visits by Chinese statesmen to Africa, Asia and Latin America and Beijing has begun inviting more guests from those continents. Chinese propaganda stresses that the PRC is itself part of the Third World and not only understands, but also shares the concerns of the young states. The PRC has also made noises critical of the United States accusing the Reagan administration of an insufficiently far-sighted approach to the problems of the Near East, southern Africa and Central America.

It must be said first of all that both trends are bogus. Beijing's return to flirting with the developing countries and its wish to dissociate itself to a certain extent from U.S. imperialist policy are of a demagogic nature dictated by short-term considerations. The Beijing leaders are pursuing two aims. The first is to restore China's prestige among the developing countries. This prestige has been greatly tarnished by both the proimperialism of its strategic partnership with Washington and by its hegemonism, armed aggression against Vietnam and territorial claims against neighboring states. The second is to create the impression of drawing closer to the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America in order to use their prestige for selfish aims and to use this relationship in bargaining with Washington, to which Beijing plays the humiliating role of junior partner.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT SEES CHANGING MOOD IN POLAND

LD100956 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 10 Feb 82

["PRAVDA About Everyday Life in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb, TASS -- Warsaw, a city of working people, awakens early. The trams, the buses, the autos and the whole of the transport "conveyer" of the big city are working full capacity by six in the morning. People are heading for their plants, writes in today's PRAVDA its Warsaw correspondent Oleg Losoto.

"And this is the case not only in Warsaw: I have seen," the author says, "the 'flowing rivers' of workers moving in the mornings to their factories in Poznan, Lublin, Lodz -- everywhere I have been to recently. In meeting with people you can feel a change that is taking place in their mood, opinions and assessments. Most are coming to see clearly the national tragedy into which the counter-revolution was pushing the country. The strikes, the disorders and anarchy in production have entailed great economic losses whose consequences will be felt for a long time to come. Despite the definite difficulties, people feel more confident. The working people of Poland at present see better a real path for overcoming the crisis, which is proposed by the PUWP and the government."

New facts are coming to light, demonstrating what a serious menace threatened socialist Poland, the report says further. The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSI recently carried documents on how "the Confederation of Independent Poland" was preparing a counter-revolutionary putsch. A major element of the putsch was to be a civil war. Four options were worked out for deposing the people's power. In the process,"the Confederation of Independent Poland" operated in close coordination with the extremists from "Solidarity." The beginning of the counter-revolutionary putsch was scheduled for December 17, 1981...

The author indicates that hostile elements are trying to take advantage of the difficulties involved in getting the profoundly disorganized national economic mechanism, exacerbated by shortages of raw materials, back to normal. In some places they stealthily throw out leaflets, paint anti-socialist graffiti on the walls. In this connection TRYBUNA LUDU says that the number and the inpact of these actions is more than modest. And if provocations get publicity, this is above all due to the Western radio stations engaged in rabid anti-Polish propaganda.

"What has been experienced recently," the correspondent says, "compels many people to ponder, to compare and to analyze. Even the enemies of the people's system cannot deny the fact that in the years of its existence socialist Poland scored big successes in all fields of life. Destinies of millions of people are associated with these successes. That is why an absolute majority of the Polish working people see a future for their country only along the path of socialism."

Political Situation Discussed

LD091252 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 9 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Fedor Labutin]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb, TASS -- The Polish PAP agency reports that a meeting, attended by voivodas, presidents of cities and military commissars -- plenipotentiaries of the Defence Committee of Poland, was held in Warsaw. The meeting discussed the present poliitcal situation in the country and the tasks facing the state administration in the near future.

Bohuslav Sahura, first deputy minister of the interior, who spoke at the meeting said that there were no attempts to breach public order in recent time in the country. Industrial enterprises were functioning normally. The events which had taken place in Gdansk on January 30, Bohuslav Sahura said, had been provoked by Western subverisve centres and their henchmen inside the country.

The chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption General of the Army Wojciech Jaruselski made the concluding speech at the meeting. He underlined that the party and state bodies should make full use of the conditions of martial law to restore normal labour rhythm in the national economy. Drawing attention of the meeting to the worsened supply of industrial raw materials, Wojciech Jaruselski noted that there were a number of reasons why such a situation developed, including as a result of economic "sanctions" introduced by the United States and some other Western powers with regard to Poland.

He stressed that the United States was striving to change the correlation of forces in the world and to cause an acute conflict in Poland on which they had counted before December 13, 1981.

Wojciech Jaruselski said it was necessary to do everything to prevent that, to overcome the crisis and to take the road of normal social and economic development. This is a complicated but realistic task, General Jaruselski said.

WORLD CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY ON POLAND CITED

PM090935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS roundup dated 3 February: "Inadmissible Actions"]

[Text] The gross interference which the United States is carrying out in various forms in the internal affairs of People's Poland and the unprecedented slander campaign mounted by Washington against the USSR, Poland and the entire socialist community are being sharply criticized throughout the world. The foreign press and eminent statesmen and public figures emphasize that by threatening the socialist Polish state and seeking to turn Poland into a hotbed of tension in Europe, the United States is undermining the very foundations of European stability and cooperation and is trying to divert the peoples' attention from the priority problems of war and peace -- which could have serious consequences for the United States itself and for its NATO allies.

The Soviet Union has reaffirmed its principle stand by rejecting the attempts made by the American side during the recent meeting between A.A. Gromyko and A. Haig to make questions relating to what is happening in Poland a topic of discussion, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes. These attempts of Washington's are incompatible with the principle of noninterference in sovereign states' internal affairs. The United States must cease its long-standing interference in the measures being taken by the Polish leadership, which are its exclusive prerogative. True to its policy of noninterference, the Soviet Union does not intend to discuss internal Polish affairs with anyone, including the United States.

The anti-Polish campaign mounted by the White House reveals the true essence of U.S. policy, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) points out. The U.S. administration, flouting the elementary norms of international intercourse, is not only trying to interfere in purely internal Polish affiars, but is also doing everything to turn Poland into a hotbed of tension in Europe. To break off the mutually advantageous trade, scientific, technical, cultural and other ties which have evolved over decades among European states, to poison the atmosphere wherever talks are being held on the most urgent problems of the present day, whether in Geneva, Madrid or Vienna, and generally to destroy everything good and valuable that has been achieved over the years of detente -- this is what the opponents of detente are openly seeking to do. The United States is trying to involve other Western countries in this its policy, totally disregarding the harm that this would do to their national interests.

The peoples of the world, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO emphasizes, view the U.S. actions against Poland and the USSR as a direct violation of the UN Charter and the principles of the Final Act.

Sharply condemning the American administration for its discriminatory measures against Poland, the Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME regards them as "graphic evidence of Washington's irritation in connection with the gradual normalization of the situation in that country." Pointing out that Austria, like many other Western countries, has not associated itself with the American "sanctions," the newspaper writes: "Any departure from this stand would constitute a serious danger to our sovereignty and our national economy."

K. Voigt, a deputy of the Social Democratic Party of Germany to the West German Bundestag, has sharply condemned the U.S. economic "sanctions" against Poland. He called it a scandalous fact that the West "ignores the torture of trade union figures in Turkey while at the same time calling for sanctions against sovereign Poland." Resolutely advocating the continuation of the detente process, he declared: "The policy of detente, the dialogue between East and West and their ties at all levels must be continued."

Britain's THE GUARDIAN writes: "The EEC countries are less prepared than ever to announce the curtailment of their exports to the USSR." According to a Western diplomat's statement cited by this newspaper, West Europe realizes that "sanctions against the Soviet Union would do it far greater harm than the United States."

E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working people of Cyprus (AKEL), called the American administration's stand with regard to Poland hypocritical and false. The propaganda ballyhoo mounted in the West over Poland reflects imperialism's fury in connection with the defeat of counterrevolution in that country, he declared.

POSITIVE EFFECTS OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND VIEWED

PM091639 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 3

[First part of report by special correspondent Col V. Moroz: "In Their Hour of Trials"]

[Text] Launching psychological warfare against People's Poland, the Western mass media are brandishing the words "martial law" like a weapon. Why? Surely the ordinary American has not forgotten the scenes of the fierce suppression of the Black unrest of 1968 when martial law was imposed in a number of cities and states. The shots fired by the National Guard, the clouds of smoke and tear gas over the slum districts, the roar of police vehicles.... And is the ordinary British person not confronted with scenes of manhunts in Ulster? In Poland bourgeois propaganda is trying to persuade them that everything is just the same.

What the situation in the Polish People's Republic is really like is described by our special correspondent who went there in late January.

Warsaw/Plock -- 1. Military Commissars

The Polish mass media also frequently reiterate the words "martial law," I stress, frequently. Because for the Poles these words are full of hope. They reassure them, mobilize them, spur them to work, and educate them. Of course, no one regards martial law as a normal, ordinary phenomenon. No one expects a new, better era to ensue immediately upon its introduction. But millions of people feel and see that martial law has opened up possibilities which have not existed for many months. Army General W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, has called it a sort of bridge over which a critical period can be passed.

Numerous conversations with ordinary Polish people convinced me that they have accepted their government's enforced and extreme measure with approval and are responding to it with actions.

"It has become calmer, far calmer, in the city," an elderly Warsaw man reflected, stopping at a soldier's brazier on the street. "Transportation is operating better. There is more order with respect to supplies. It is not my hands but my soul which I am warming alongside the soldiers."

A senior private, head of a patrol, continued with a smile: "Many people come up to us to express their gratitude. But back in December, in the first week, some guy was wandering about at the crossroads with a mourning band on his sleeve. He looked at us out of the corner of his eye, expecting repressions, but he didn't get that..."

Why has martial law, imposed by the Polish Council of State in accordance with the Constitution, been accepted calmly, even with relief, by the people? Because the Polish people have sensed from the first days the creative, constructive function of the government's emergency measures. The restrictions had a specific purpose. Poles could see the selfless, tireless, noble work of the Polish Army — the people's army which had taken on the hard task of returning the country to normal life.

"Martial law in Poland," Division General Jozef Baryla, chief of the Polish Army's Main Political Directorate, said in a talk with me, "has nothing in common with the martial law frequently resorted to in the capitalist world and exploiter society. It has been imposed to defend and strengthen the power of the working people and socialism, isolate the political adversary and avoid civil war. All the former organs of state power and management are operating in the country. Not a single Sejm deputy has been stripped of his power. The parties and main youth organizations have not been dissolved. The activity of the trade unions has been temporarily suspended. It is clear why. Forces alien to their class interests were acting in the workers' name."

How is martial law enforced?

The principle of control, Division General Wladyslaw Mroz, Warsaw military commissar, says, remains unchanged: democratic centralism. But the extraordinary nature of the situation has necessitated considerably greater centralization of power. For instance, the capital's president has become its sole leader. It might be thought that all local decisions are made and implemented by the authorized representatives of the Military Council of National Salvation -- the military commissars. That, of course, is not so, although the role of the commissar is indeed great. He has people to rely on. For instance, the voivodship defense committees have sharply stepped up their activity.

The committee, which sits under the chairmanship of the voivoda -- in Warsaw, the city president -- consists of the secretaries of the voivodship and city party committees, deputy voivodas or presidents and deputy chiefs of the voivodship troop headquarters. In the first days of martial law a defense committee sat twice a day. Now urgent questions are discussed as the need arises. The committee has a ramified information and guidance service. Decisions are made by the voivoda or president. The military commissar, taking part in the committee sessions, expresses his opinion on the crux of the matter, lends the necessary orientation to the discussion of a question, approves projected measures, and, with the administrative and party organs, monitors their fulfillment.

Division General W. Mroz described the close cooperation between the military commissars and the PZPR party committee secretaries. He himself has the warmest, most cordial relations with Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR committee.

"In this sphere of relations," the general confides, "the problem of subordination does not arise. Two communists responsible to the party work side by side. A pecularity of the moment is that the party committees have been renewed recently and young people have joined the leadership of party organizations. Naturally the majority of the commissars -- major commanders and political workers and military school teachers -- have become mentors and teachers for the young party activists.

The Warsaw military commissar -- and Division General W. Mroz holds the post of chief inspector of the Polish Army -- is helped in his work by his deputies for political affairs and general questions and by the headquarters. The military commissars of the seven city regions, major enterprises and suburban parishes subordinated to him also have military operational groups consisting of specialists of various kinds.

The military commissars' main task is to implement strictly and consistently the line of the Military Council of National Salvation. W. Mroz expressed his credo in the vigorous formula: right-power-labor.

He regards the imposition of exemplary internal order at enterprises as an important achievement. For many months the Solidarity leaders not only failed to concern themselves with questions of providing on-site amenities for enterprises, dressing rooms, shower rooms and other attributes of normal existence and comfort -- on the contrary, they deliberately destroyed what they had to aggravate dissatisfaction and make the workers' position more complex. Dirt, poor lighting, doors torn from their hinges, broken windows -- that is the heritage from Solidarity. An end has been put to it with the speed characteristic of the army.

Gen W. Mroz also noted a marked improvement in the operation of the capital's bus fleets. Col Zbigniew Podgorski, military commissar of Plock Voivodship, described the more efficient utilization of urban transport. The use of army experience in servicing and operating the vehicles produced good results.

The activity of the military commissars of the parishes -- the rural communities -- is multifaceted. They help to set up the work of local party and youth organizations and representative organs of power. They seek to ensure that any question is resolved fairly and without red tape. Thanks to explanatory work by army envoys, the peasants are being more active in selling the state the products of their labor.

In Plock before the imposition of martial law in the country the local meat combine worked for days with half its workforce. Now there are no enforced leave days and all the workers are busy.

Preparations for spring field work are under strict control. It is already known which day the special commissions headed by the commissars will check the readiness of equipment to go out into the fields.

The schools -- both general educational and higher schools -- are a special concern of the military commissars. At dawn in any Polish center of population you meet small children with satchels on their backs. Higher educational establishment lecture halls are gradually filling up. Some 24,000 speeches delivered by army political workers to young students -- that is the figure cited by Division General J. Baryla. That means that many officers have spoken two or three times, dispelling with the party's impassioned words the confusion induced in young people's minds by Solidarity figures.

Many military commissars described how in the first weeks of martial law they slept only 3-4 hours in every 24. Such physical exertion, not to mention moral exertion, is only within the powers of people with army tempering. I heard good words about the selflessness of Col Zdislaw Drozdowski, military commissar of the Warsaw passenger car plant; Col Stanislaw Bac, a worker at the Ursus tractor plant, and Col Andrzej Muraszkiewicz, a parish commissar. It is a good thing that in these hard days young representatives of the Polish Army -- cadets from the political departments of military academies -- are at their side.

In the U.S. cities where martial law was introduced to suppress popular unrest the destroyed buildings still recalled the tragedy many years later. In Poland not a single house has been destroyed. Moreover, during this period the Polish Army servicemen have been heroically fighting the flooding, saving people and the people's wealth. And you can be sure it is not only there, in the struggle against the elements, that their lofty moral and political qualities are revealed.

Quite by accident I learned the following facts from peasants: In the settlement of Koszelew, Gubin Parish, the father of seven children died. The family had neither strength nor the means to build a cattle shed. Their livestock was faced with the propect of wintering under the open sky. Army engineers who had arrived in the region in connection with martial law came to their aid. In 2 days the shed had been built.

In the village of Topolno in the same parish it took servicemen 2 weeks to build a house in their free time for old people who had sought shelter in makeshift accommodations after a fire.

And can we fail to mention to courage of military commissar Lt Col Ryszard Supinski who managed by roundabout ways to drive out of the flood zone 30 buses which it had seemed impossible to salvage? Or the military foresight of parish commissar Capt Kazimierz Janiak, thanks to whom 15,000 tons of sugar from the last harvest were saved during the flooding?

"We are proud that we communists in army uniforms have had the task of building a bridge across the gulf of disorder, across the abyss of the political and economic crisis," the Warsaw military commissar, Division General W. Mroz, says. "We are building it together with Poland's healthy forces, together with the people."

Photos Show Good Relations

PM091141 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 28 January publishes on page 3 two photographs demonstrating the good relations between Polish civilians and soldiers. One photo shows a resident of Warsaw pouring out hot tea from a thermos bottle for three soldiers, while the other shows two miners in ceremonial dress chatting with a group of young antiaircraft gunners. The accompanying caption reads: "These days the servicemen of the Polish People's Army, who are serving under martial law conditions, are having to resolve complex problems. Soldiers and officers spare no effort to cope superbly with all the tasks entrusted to them and to help surmount the difficulties facing the country as quickly as possible. Fulfilling their responsible mission, the servicemen of the Polish People's Army sense the benevolent attitude of the inhabitants of villages and cities."

SZCZECIN VOIVODSHIP DELEGATION VISITS LATVIA

WA030840 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 10 Dec 81 p 2

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Szczecin Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] headed by Stefan (Rogalskiy), secretary of the Szczecin Voivodship Committee, is in the Latvian SSR, visiting our republic to study organizational-party work. The delegation includes (Yuzef Mitak), member of the PZPR Central Committee and leader of a mechanics' brigade of the (Varskiy) shipyard, and Stanislaw Grenda, first secretary of the Stargard Gorkom.

The members of the delegation visited the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, where they talked with V.I. Dmitriyev, second secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. He familiarized the guests with the activity of the republic party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks put forward at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and described the communists' mobilizing role in fulfilling the plans outlined for the 11th 5-year period. Stefan (Rogalskiy) spoke of the Polish communists' efforts to implement the program for surmounting the crisis development and normalizing the situation in Poland.

The members of the delegation had talks in Oktyabrskiy Raykom, where they were familiarized with the activity of the rayon party organization and the party organizations of the production collectives in mobilizing the working people to accomplish the tasks posed by the party. Great attention was paid in the course of the talks to question of the activity of the primary party organizations and a refinement of the forms and methods of ideological work.

The delegation of the Szczecin Voivodship Committee was accompanied by V.I. Dmitriyev, second secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and F.D. Laukman, chief of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department.

The members of the delegation left Riga on 10 December.

PRAVDA VIEWS PCF PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION

PM091153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 82 p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents B. Kotov, Yu. Kharlanov and O. Shirokov: "For the Interests of the Working People"]

[Excerpt] Paris, 3 Feb -- A few months before the start of the work of the 24th Congress the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee submitted the congress' draft resolution for discussion by the country's communists.

This document analyzes in detail the party's activity over the past few decades, derives lessons from the class struggle in France and outlines the prospects of the struggle for the country's advance along the path of democracy, peace and socialism.

The broad precongress discussion which took place in all the party's cells and federations and in the newspaper L'HUMANITE and other communist publications advanced specific proposals connected with the party's activity under the new conditions which have taken shape as a result of the leftwing forces' victory at last year's parliamentary elections and the formation of a government with communist participation. The 24th Congress draft resolution points out in particular: "The prevailing situation opens up new prospects while remaining, however, complex and even contradictory. The country is experiencing a profound crisis. It is faced with enormous unsolved problems. The forces of capital do not intend to lay down their arms. Without consistant and conscious actions by the popular forces it is impossible to ensure stable progress."

The discussion was of a keen and self-critical nature. Summing up the results of the precongress discussion L'HUMANITE writes that the French Communists have formed the firm conviction that the policy of change and scioeconomic reform pursued by the new French Government can be a success only on condition that a struggle by the working masses for real and profound change according with the people's interests is launched.

As J.-P. (Manyon), first secretary of the federation, said in Lyon at the Rhone Department PCF Federation Conference, in the present situation the class struggle is not only not easing up but, on the contrary, is becoming more acute. Speaking at the PCF Federation Conference in Marseille, PCF Politburo member G. Hermier noted that the reforms now being carried out in the country, the administrative decentralization, the nationalization of some industrial enterprises and banks, the struggle against unemployment -- these are all steps in the right direction. And the best proof of this is the fact that class resistance from the rightwing forces and France's big capital and from those whom, he said, we call "phony leftists" has been mounted against the new policy.

During the preparations for the congress the French Communists insisted on the need to step up the struggle against the intrigues of the rightwing forces, against the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign which is continuing unabated in France. The communists resolutely denounce Washington's policy aimed at fueling international tension. "It is essential to step up the class struggle against imperialist intrigues," the 24th PCF Congress resolution states, "and for the preservation and consolidation of peace and solidarity with the peoples waging a struggle for progress and democracy. It is for precisely this reason that the PCF, loyal to its years-long traditions and attentively following imperialism's attempts to achieve military superiority, views the struggle for peace as a very important avenue of its activity."

CHERNENKO, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO PARIS

Addresses Rally 6 Feb

PM101109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents on 6 February Paris rally speech by K.U. Chernenko under the general heading: "International Solidarity Rally"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Marchais!

I must tell you that our delegation -- the CPSU delegation -- is participating in this meeting with a sense of sincere satisfaction. Our parties have been friends for a long time. For six decades we have struggled shoulder to shoulder and marched side by side -- each following his own road, but toward the same great goal.

And today we can joyfully say that the French Communists have not been wasting their time. Your path has not been easy; it remains difficult even now. But the party is moving forward. It is an active spokesman for the desire of the working class, the working masses and all French people for profound democratic changes. Your entire aktiv works in that spirit. Your party continues, as before, to struggle resolutely for the fundamental interests of the working class and working masses. As before, it is untiring in taking pains to strengthen its own positions in the knowledge that this is the guarantee of successes for the cause of democracy and socialism. Comrade Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party (PCF), talked at the congress vehemently and with great historical optimism about all this in his report.

As our delegation was leaving Moscow, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, asked us to convey his most cordial greetings to the Communists and working people of France. He asked us to say that he cherishes fond memories of his meetings with Comrade Georges Marchais and other French Communists.

Rest assured, dear comrades, that millions of people in the Soviet Union are following your activity with fraternal sympathy. So, please allow our delegation to wish you and all French Communists great successes in all your activity and in the fulfillment of the decisions which your congress will take. And, of course, above all we wish you new achievements in the struggle for democracy and socialism in your country!

Comrades! You are holding your 24th congress and we are celebrating the first anniversary of our 26th congress.

The scale of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress is very big. Here is one example. Our production capacity increase alone over the 5-year plan period will exceed the actual potential of an average-sized European country.

But there is more to it than size, of course. The conditions in which we have to work are far from easy. I am not thinking so much of objective factors associated, for instance, with the peculiarities of our natural environment, such as frequent recurrences of drought years.

Take the international situation. Imperialism has thrown down the gauntlet. The United States is seeking to shatter the established correlation of forces and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Contrary to what is being said about us in the West we ourselves have never striven nor will we ever strive for military superiority. We have never initiated nor will we initiate an arms race. The Soviet military threat which they make so much full about in Washington has never existed, does not exist and it never will.

But, of course, we have to strengthen our defensive might. And, as you will appreciate, that requires certain resources and efforts. We have to help our numerous friends. Just take Poland. We believe that the true friends of the Polish people are required now to give them practical help to surmount the crisis.

Only those who want to prevent the normalization of the situation in Poland may erect barriers and even undermine economic ties with it through all manner of "sanctions." I want to tell you that the Soviet Union has considerably widened its political support for, and economic assistance to, the Polish People's Republic. We deem it our international duty and we will discharge this duty!

However, no matter what conditions might develop, you can be sure, comrades, that our party has not departed and that it will not depart from its principle, from its main slogan: "Everything for Man."

How many countries are there in the world today -- I am talking about the capitalist world -- where social programs are being cut back, where the working people's living standard is falling. And this is the will of governments, the will, primarily, of military monopolies.

We in the Soviet Union are following exactly the opposite path. Our party has always believed that social programs must be fulfilled without fail. And this we do.

In the year since the 26th party congress we have taken measures whereby 4.5 million large families have improved their material status and 14 million pensioners have had a boost to their pensions. Some 2 million apartments have been constructed during the year. This means that 10 million people were able to move into new accommodation. Per capita real incomes increased 3.3 percent.

On questions of social policy, as in all other matters, our party and the people are absolutely of one mind. And this is not surprising. Indeed, the party's course reflects the wishes and needs of the people and it is the working people of our country who are implementing this policy. It is in the unity of thoughts and deeds of the Communist Party and the people that we see the meaning and efficacy of socialist democracy. In line with this we are seeking to constantly broaden working people's participation in considering and tackling all production, social and state matters. This demand is enshrined in our fundamental law -- the USSR Constitution.

At the moment, as you know, many people in the world are talking about socialism whose victories are all behind it [o pobedivshem sotsializme]. It is said in different ways, of course. Our opponents are trying, for the umpteenth time, to find some crisis of socialism. Unfortunately, some people have fallen for this. They maintain that socialism has reached an impasse. In America some people in responsible positions are even suggesting that communism's days are numbered.

We can give an assurance that they are in for another disappointment. Socialism is moving ahead. It is strengthening and developing. Even now, in recent years, it has been confidently acquiring new strength for further progress. And this gives rise, of course, to big new and far from easy -- but highly interesting -- theoretical and practical problems. The CPSU is working on them, is seeking and finding the optimal solutions which ensure the growth of socialism at a new level and on a new scale.

I realize of course that to try to have a serious argument with those who cannot wait for the end of communism is a waste of time. Life proves that we are correct. And we are deeply convinced that socialism -- naturally, in forms which are in keeping with each people's conditions and traditions -- will continually make headway. The future belongs to the society which serves the working man!

Comrades! I have already said a few words about the general international situation. Comrade Georges Marchais talked in detail about it in his congress report.

The current attempt by the most aggressive forces of imperialism to bar the way to social progress by means for force and military pressure poses the potential threat of a new world war. this threat looks, perhaps, more real now than in the past. Why do we say that:

First of all, we know that the number of weapons which have already been created by imperialism and which exist in our world as a whole already exceeds all reasonable bounds.

Yet the West continues the arms race. And we are not talking merely of the further stockpiling of mass destruction weapons, but of the fact that they are being given more and more dangerous and barbaric properties. The use of these new weapons may jeopardize everything that mankind has accomplished in its entire conscious history.

Furthermore, the U.S. and NATO headquarters have long had plans for a nuclear missile war. But never before have they been discussed so frankly and publicly. Never before have U.S. generals and politicians expatiated so cynically on the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe, on a first or preemptive strike against socialism. And this means that the militarization process has entered a new and much more dangerous phase in the West.

We observe that imperialism is not only preparing for a major world conflict but, at the same time, is making increasingly wide use of the "big stick" policy in its day-to-day activity. Above all I am referring to the attempts at armed suppression of fighters for national liberation.

Finally, the new element in today's situation, contributing to the growth of the danger of war, is the massive anti-Soviet, anticommunist campaign conducted not only by the mass news media but also by the ruling circles of the United States and of certain other NATO countries. The purpose of the systematic and sophisticated kindling of enmity toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is to cast mankind back into the atmosphere of cold war.

It has to be said that this campaign and the policy of edging toward the brink of war is already having a baneful effect on the struggle for social progress and on the progressive changes taking place in various countries.

Imperialism's policy must be rebuffed. We must halt the destruction of the foundations of detente and the undermining of peaceful ties between peoples. There must be a new swing toward detente, toward stable, peaceful coexistence.

That was the task assigned to us Soviet Communists by the 26th CPSU Congress and by the peace program for the eighties which it proclaimed. That is the purpose of the far-reaching proposals on questions of halting the nuclear arms race in Europe put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Bonn.

Rest assured, dear comrades, that the Soviet Union, like all the other socialist community countries, will continue to do all it can to preserve and strengthen peace and to arrange mutually advantageous ties between peoples. We will spare no effort in this.

At the same time, we attach very great importance to the role of the most sensible and realistic statesman advocating the continuation of detente and to the stance of public forces in the struggle for peace. Major actions by representatives of various social strata, political and other groups against the slide toward war and for an end to the nuclear missiles race have become an important positive factor in the development of the world situation.

We are convinced that the communist movement has a special place in the common front of defenders of peace in world political life. We reject the view that the international communist movement has had its day. No, comrades, mankind needs the communist movement just as much today as in the past!

The communist movement is indispensable as the most consistent and resolute force in the struggle for peace. This was confirmed once again, in particular, by the Paris meeting of European communist parties in 1980.

The communist movement is indispensable as the most consistent and resolute force in the struggle for the fundamental rights and interests of the working masses.

The communist movement is indispensable as the most consistent and resolute force in the struggle for social progress in all its forms and in the struggle for socialism.

The CPSU advocates friendship, fraternity and cohesion among communist parties.

And we believe that the norms and principles which were jointly worked out by the fraternal parties and which were most clearly delineated in the communique on the meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Marchais in 1980, should serve as the firm foundation for their cooperation.

And your congress, comrades, confirms most forcefully the vitality of international solidarity and the power and diversity of the communist, revolutionary and liberation movement.

Comrades: This happens to be my first visit to France. And you will appreciate that I am filled with all kinds of impressions -- impressions of your congress, of meetings with its delegates, of Paris and of Parisians. It will all need time to sink in, to assume some kind of order. But already I can say that I am affected most of all by the atmosphere of comradeship and friendship which has surrounded us ever since we touched down at Charles de Gaulle Airport.

Although this is a first impression I am sure that it is not a mistaken one. Our peoples have, indeed, a sound historical tradition -- a tradition of deep interest in one another, mutual respect and friendship. Ultimately this tradition is due to the fact that our countries' fundamental interests in the struggle for peace and security coincide.

We are convinced that there exist sound objective prerequisites for further cooperation between France and the USSR in order to avert the threat of nuclear war and strengthen peaceful collaboration between our countries and peoples. This is also indicated by our countries' successfully developing mutually advantageous contacts in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres. And no artificial obstacles, we believe, should be allowed to hinder the fruitful development of Soviet-French relations.

Solidarity and cooperation between French and Soviet Communists, the PCF and CPSU are an important factor in our peoples' friendship. Lasting cooperation between our parties and comradely exchange of views between them benefit them both. They also benefit the peoples of our countries.

Long live friendship and solidarity between the CPSU and PCF!

Long live friendship between the Soviet and French peoples!

Long live peace and socialism!

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

K.U. Chernenko gave the French Communists a picture entitled "Friendship" by the Soviet artist Yu.K. Korolev, symbolizing the friendship between the Soviet and French peoples.

Leaves Paris 9 Feb

LD091312 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 9 Feb (TASS) -- The CPSU delegation, headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko, that took part in the work of the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party at the invitation of the leadership of the French Communist Party left Paris for Moscow today.

The delegation was seen off by members of the Political Bureau of the FCP, secretaries of the FCP Central Committee Gaston Plissonnier, Maxime Gremetz, members of the FCP Central Committee Louis Baillot and Henri Roi-Tanguy, and the USSR ambassador in France Stepan Chervonenko.

Arrives in Moscow

LD091632 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow 9 Feb, TASS -- The CPSU delegation headed by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko has returned to Moscow from Paris today. It took part in the work of the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party.

In Moscow, the delegation was met by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Nikhail Zimyanin, and other officials.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES PCF'S MARCHAIS

LD081540 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Feb, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev warmly congratulated Georges Marchais upon his re-election to the lofty post of general secretary of the French Communist Party.

"The 24th congress is a great event in the life of your glorious party, in the history of the French and European working class movement, in the struggle of all democratic forces of France for its happy, socialist future, for the cause of peace. I wish you and your comrades in the Political Bureau, all members of the Central Committee elected by the congress great successes in the work at a new stage of the development of your party and country, important for the entire French people," Leonid Brezhnev's congratulatory message says.

ZAMYATIN MEETS WITH FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD091624 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Helsinki 9 Feb, TASS -- Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department of International Information of the CPSU Central Committee member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is on a visit here at the invitation of Finland's Foreign Ministry, had a meeting with the minister of foreign affairs of Finland, Paavo Vayrynen.

Leonid Zamyatin also had a meeting with the chairman of the parliamentary commission for foreign affairs, Matti Ahde.

The USSR ambassador in Finland, Vladimir Sobolev took part in the conversations.

Today Leonid Zamyatin delivered a report at the "Paasikivi Society" on the policy of the Soviet Union in questions of disarmament, of ensuring peace and security.

Present at the meeting were prominent Finnish statesmen and politicians, editors of newspapers and magazines, Finnish journalists.

PRAVDA VIEWS GAS PIPELINE CONTRACT WITH FRANCE

'Solution of Energy Problems'

LD310816 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan, TASS -- "In general, the gas-pipes contract marks the major undertaking of our time in the solution of energy problems within European frameworks," PRAVDA points out.

The newspaper writes: "The signing of the Soviet-French contract, quite a normal act in mutually beneficial cooperation, has caused Washington's open 'displeasure'. This is what made the event have such repercussions. It is being pointed out in the French and other Western European capitals that they are not going to sacrifice their interests and their economic independence to oblige the United States and that they intend to be guided by considerations of expediency and benefit in the future as well."

The gas-pipes project, PRAVDA points out, "fully corresponds to the letter and spirit of the economic section of the Helsinki Final Act, and demonstrates possibilities of the international division of labour. At the same time, deals which extend as far as the 21st century have not only economic but also political significance — in the best sense of the word. For orientation at an extended perspective in economic relations is also orientation at durable peaceful co-existence, at goodneighbourliness."

"Striving for such development in the world is obvious," PRAVDA points out. "This is evidenced by many events which took place late in January. The USSR-Canada trade agreement was extended by five years in Moscow. A contract was concluded with the West German firm UDE on the delivery of polyether thread plant equipment to the Soviet Union. The Greek Parliament has just ratified an agreement on developing economic and industrial cooperation with the USSR.

"All this shows that even in the complicated international situation there are real possibilities for expanding mutually beneficial business cooperation and exchanges. Detente makes itself for in the material sphere too."

'Easy Term' Loans

LD091756 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS -- Two agreements on granting credits to the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR by a group of French banks were signed in Moscow today. The credits are granted on easy terms. They are linked with payments in cash on contracts for delivery to the Soviet Union of equipment and materials for the west Siberia-Western Europe trunk export gas pipeline now under construction.

The first agreement was signed between the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR and the French bank Credit Lyons. A credit of 90 million American dollars is to be granted.

The second agreement was signed by the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR with the Paris-Netherlands bank "Pariba". A credit of 50 million American dollars is to be granted under the agreement.

The credit paying-off term is up to 8 years in both agreements.

The Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR has been successfully cooperating with both French banks for a long time now. Both French banks are stable partners of Soviet banking and foreign trade organizations.

More on Loans, Pipeline

NC091737 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Two French banks, Credit Lyonnais and Paribas, today signed an agreement to lend the Soviet Union 140 million dollars for the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline.

Credit Lyonnais agreed to lend 90 million dollars and Paribas 50 million dollars -- all to be repaid in installments over eight years.

Last month the Soviets clinched a deal to sell France about 200,000 million cubic metres of gas over 25 years, starting in 1985 when the gas pipeline is targeted for completion.

West Germany has signed a similar contract with the Soviets, and several other Western European countries are expected to follow suit.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA 7 FEB

LD080158 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 7 Feb, TASS -- A protocol of the first constituent session of the working group on energy and electrification of the Soviet-Austrian Mixed Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed here today. The protocol provides for exchange of electricity between the two countries, as well as deepening and expansion of scientific and technical contacts and industrial cooperation. The protocol was signed in accordance with the long-term programme of developing and deepening economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria for 1981-1990.

Our common goal is expansion of business contacts on a mutually beneficial basis, the chairman of the board of the Austrian joint-stock society on energy has told TASS. The protocol is convincing evidence of the possibility of cooperation between two countries with different political systems in various spheres, he pointed out.

CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN SIGNED 9 FEB

LD091828 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS -- A credit agreement between the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR and the Swedish bank Svenska Bandelsbanken, signed in Moscow today, will promote broader mutually-beneficial trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Sweden. The credit agreement was concluded to promote exports of industrial equipment and services to the Soviet Union. In accordance with the agreement, credits of 700 million Swedish krona are to be granted on easy terms. Depending on the type of equipment, the term of agreement may be five or eight and a half years.

The credit agreement with the Svenska Handelsbanken is not the first this year. Late in January the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR concluded a smiliar agreement with another Swedish bank Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken.

The Soviet Union is to be granted a credit of 500 million krona on the same terms as with the Svenska Handelsbanken.

Both Swedish banks are traditional partners of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR. The partners have been maintaining stable business relations over a long time of their mutually-beneficial cooperation, a TASS correspondent was told at the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR. Swedish banks are reliable, stable partners of the USSR. It is noteworthy that their activities are not affected by transient political considerations. These activities are characterized by invariable manifestation of good will towards business cooperation.

Both banks have their offices in Moscow, which maintain constant links with Soviet organizations.

PAPANDREOU 'PRESSURED' DURING BONN VISIT

NC062050 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The new Greek prime minister has made his first official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. The FRG is counted as one of Greece's biggest commercial partners and many thousands of Greeks live and work there. However, it is doubtful that only the problems of bilateral relations determined the significance of this visit. The substantive role the FRG plays in NATO and the EEC and its influence in the formulation of the West's position on the most serious international problems is well known to everybody. Recently the Greek Government greatly disturbed the unity of the West many times. Such behavior, of course, was not liked by Greece's partners in the EEC, NATO and the FRG.

For this reason, as many political observers believe, the recent talks on the banks of the Rhine carried a serious instructive weight. In other words, the leaders in Bonn, posing as the representatives of NATO and the EEC, tried to exert pressure on the Greek prime minister. In this connection the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, stressing Athens' special position on a number of problems, wrote that Papandreou actively supports the continuation of the policy of detente and opposes sanctions against Poland. This assessment was confirmed by the Greek prime minister himself in his remarks during a press interview in Bonn.

Among other things, Papandreou stressed that it is necessary to continue the policy of detente and limitation of arms in Europe. The Greek prime minister rejected Chancellor Schmidt's allegations concerning the existence of a threat against Greece's security from the Warsaw Pact countries. Papandreou stressed that although someone does threaten his country's security, it is not the socialist countries.

A general assessment of the Greek-German summit talks draws the following conclusion: The West's belief that appeals for strengthening Atlantic solidarity would overcome the new Greek Government's desire to consider uppermost the country's national interests was not vindicated. Of course, in Athens it is realized that difficulties accrue from the implementation of an independent foreign policy and, for this reason, the Greek side is often compelled to act carefully, avoiding a direct confrontation with its NATO partners.

However, the Greek people, who have put great hopes on ridding the country of the ties of Atlantic dependence, believe that such caution should not harm the country's vital interests, our commentator concludes.

NORWEGIAN MILITARY ESCALATION ASSAILED

LD072208 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Oslo, 7 Feb, TASS -- Yielding to Washington's pressure, the Norwegian Government is making new steps toward escalating military preparations in Northern Europe. Another confirmation of that is the speech by Norway's Defence Minister Anders Sjaastad at a seminar of the Norwegian Atlantic Committee. He favoured a further buildup of the NATO potential and expansion of Norway's participation in the measures directed at strengthening the bloc's infrastructure in its northern flank.

State Secretary of the Norwegian Defence Ministry Hammerstad had confirmed earlier in an interview with the newspaper MORGENBLADET the press reports about the activisation of the implementation of the plans to station on Norwegian territory heavy American armaments and military equipment designated for a U.S. Marines brigade. It is planned to station at these depots artillery systems adapted for using nuclear shells.

In fact, Norway is already a NATO jumping off area. More than twenty airfields and over ten naval bases, widely used by American and NATO airforces, have been built on its territory. Atomic missile carrying submarines also call at these facilities.

According to Norwegian press reports, the country was "connected" in 1980 to the system of NATO's electronic surveillance which allowed the Pentagon to use for its purposes practically without any control the country's airspace and airfields. Of particular alarm is the fact that AWACS planes, to be based in Western Europe, according to the defence minister, will be able to operate from Norwegian territory by the end of 1984.

It has been recently disclosed that the radar stations LORAN-S and Omega, set up on Norwegian soil, are intended primarily for ensuring the operations of American submarines armed with nuclear weapons.

Plans and actions of this kind provoke strong condemnation of Norway's progressive public. The escalation of military preparations, stresses the newspaper FRIHETEN, poses a real threat to Norway and its inhabitants in case of an outbreak of a military conflict, destabilises the situation in Northern Europe and runs counter to the policy of detente and efforts in the field of disarmament.

FINNISH PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD061012 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb, TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland has sent the following message to Leonid Brezhnev:

"Allow me to express to you, Mr president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, cordial gratitude for the kind congratulations and good wishes which I received from you on my election to the post of president of the Republic of Finland. I join with a feeling of profound satisfaction your words that relations of cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union, based on mutual trust and friendship, are developing successfully on the basis of constantly topical provisions of the 1948 Finnish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Mutual ties, fruitful to both sides, have become a concrete part of life of the peoples in our countries.

"At the same time they are a vivid example of stable development of relations between countries with different social systems, maintained on a long-term basis, and which is not affected by situational fluctuations in international politics. Assuming the post of head of the Finnish states, I want to stress that our country will continue unswervingly the foreign policy line mapped out by my respected predecessors Presidents U.K. Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen, central to which is allround development of mutually beneficial relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

"Expressing confidence in the further positive development of friendly ties between our countries, I would like to convey to you, Mr President, and all Soviet people my best wishes of success and prosperity."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY -- The Soviet and Norwegian friendship societies signed a cooperation aggreement in Moscow today. During the next 2 years both countries will hold meetings, soirees and film festivals devoted to national holidays and anniversary dates. They will also exchange delegations. A USSR days festival will be held in Norway with the participation of envoys from the Russian Federation and Armenia. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Feb 82 LD]

WEINBERGER ALLEGES SOVIET THREAT TO SAUDI OIL

LD091838 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Feb 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia has ended. News agency reports said he was accorded a very cool reception because, according to observers, the leaders of Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries traditionally regarded by Washington as friends lacked the desire to play the role prepared for them by the Reagan administration in the comprehensive military preparations of the Pentagon.

The Washington POST said that Weinberger frightened the Saudis with talk about a Soviet seizure of oil wells in the near future and then proposed to Riyadh, without resorting to any diplomatic tricks, that the oil regions which the U.S. industrial monopolies have long been eyeing be placed under the protection of the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. But the military proposal of the Pentagon, according to the newspaper, was not received with enthusiasm among the Saudi military.

The Washington POST said that Saudi officers had repeatly confirmed in press statements their anxiety over the possibility of admitting the RDF to the region. A senior Saudi officer openly told reporters that he himself, like many Saudis, regarded the U.S. danger to their oil as being greater than that of the Soviet Union.

ARABS MUST INSURE SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON ISRAEL

LD061924 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Feb 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program prepared by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] An extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution considering Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan heights as an act of aggression. In view of this, the resolution calls on all UN member countries to isolate the aggressor and to stop supplying him with arms. The UN General Assembly resolution also asks Israel to unconditionally leave the Arab territories occupied in 1967. The resolution points out that this is inevitable if a just, durable peace is to prevail in the Middle East.

Israel, the United States and the West European countries, with the exception of Greece, all voted against the resolution. Prior to the voting, the American delegates resorted to blackmail and intimidation and to the use of the tactic of arm-twisting against various diplomats in an attempt to force them to oppose any moves of censure against the Israeli aggressor. The American delegates threatened to impose sanctions against the United Nations and against those countries which refused to condone the isolent aggressive policy of Zionist Israel. Yet Washington failed to attain its aim.

It should be pointed out that the Reagan administration, by defending Israel, has actually admitted its direct involvement in Tel Aviv's aggression against Syria, as eptomized in the annexation of the Golan Heights. Thus, the U.S. administration, which provides the enemy with cover by all available means, becomes a partner in the Israeli policy which aims at the consolidation of its foothold in the occupied territory and at robbing the Palestinian people of their national legitimate rights, particularly their right to set up their own independent state in their own homeland.

UN circles feel that just international sanctions must be imposed not only on the agressor but also on his mentors beyond the ocean. The final word with regard to the actual implementation of the UN General Assembly resolution rests with the Arab countries, the parties most concerned with the question of finding a just solution to the Middle East crisis. The Arab countries possess a great potential which is capable of insuring the implementation of this resolution.

U.S.-ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION DETAILED

FM041419 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 19 January carries on page 3, under the headline "Hotbed of Terrorism and Aggression," an article by Candidate of Historical Sciences L. Korneyev discussing, in general terms, the activities of the Israeli secret services. Korneyev begins by outlining links between U.S. and Israeli intelligence. There is a "mutually advantageous allocation of roles" whereby U.S. agencies undertake operations in "the sphere of aerial, space and electronic espionage," he writes. Korneyev declares, in particular, that "a U.S. NSA listening station in Istanbul intercepted and decoded diplomatic and military radio transmissions and passed them on to Tel Aviv" in the 1967 war, and that "American radio stations on Cyprus supplied the Israeli command with espionage information" during the 1973 war.

Freed from the burden of the "most expensive intelligence facilities," the Israeli secret services "place the emphasis on terrorism."

Korneyev goes on to describe lines between Israeli intelligence and rightwing Christian forces in Lebanon, recalls the 1973 Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Beirut and states that "Israeli intelligence, in conjuction with the CIA, is taking part in subversive operations against the anti-imperialist system in Iran and organizing terrorist actions against prominent figures in the country. Korneyev conlcudes by noting the Israeli secret services' "desire to rely on Zionism's 'fifth columns' in many states of the world -- Jewish-Zionist political, benevolent, cultural and other organizations." He identifies the Histadrut trade union association as "Israeli intelligence's usual 'cover.'"

CPSU OFFICIAL DISCUSSES USSR'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY

NC091206 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 1-7 Feb 82 pp 40-44

[By Claude Khoury]

[Text] A senior official of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee stated last week that any Egyptian move towards improved relations with Moscow would be immediately welcomed and reciprocated. Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Relations Department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, told MONDAY MORNING in a private interview in Beirut that the Soviet Union's "policy of readiness for cordial and mutually beneficial cooperation" with Egypt remained unchanged, and "we state most definitely that any Egyptian step in that direction would be welcomed by us and we'd take steps in the direction of Egypt."

Such a development, he said, would serve the interests of Egypt, the Soviet Union, the Arab world in general and "the just settlement of the Middle Eastern crisis." Brutents was interviewed during his recent visit to Beirut, after his talks with top Lebanese officials, Lebanese leftist leaders and leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He declared that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal of an international Middle Eastern peace conference would become implementable only if Egypt adopted "a policy of rapprochement with the Arab states which are struggling for a just settlement of the Middle Eastern issue." Egyptian support for "Arab confrontation of Israel's aggressive policy" could not but "increase the chances of a comprehensive settlement and also the chances of imposing an international conference" on the Middle East, Brutents said.

The Soviet official implied his government's disapproval of Saudi Arabia's eight-point peace plan by stating that there were "basic and important differences" between that plan and Brezhnev's peace proposals. He did not identify all the differences, but he said that one of them related to the Palestinian issue and the fact that the Saudi plan did not specify the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In addition, he said, "there are other points in the Saudi proposal which were written in such a way as to allow for various interpretations." He did not elaborate. Noting that the Soviet Union was giving Syria "enormous" military aid to bolster its defenses, Brutents said that the Arabs alone could restore the strategic balance with Israel by ending their differences and pooling their huge resources. Arab division, he warned, was a weapon in the hands of the Israelis and their supporters which was "no less dangerous than military weapons."

He added that although Soviet relations with Iraq were "normal," they "cannot but be affected" by the Iraqi-Iranian war, which was undermining the interests of both belligerents by weakening them and serving the interests of "imperialism" by pulling Iraq out of the struggle for all Arab causes.

Brutents, stressing that there could be no settlement of the Lebanese crisis unless the Middle Eastern crisis was also settled, quoted President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan as telling him that "the present situation in Lebanon does not indicate that there will be an improvement in the immediate or foreseeable future." Both the president and the prime minister demanded "practical steps by the international community in particular" and expressed their interest in further developing "cordial Lebanese-Soviet relations," he said.

Brutents, who visited Damascus before coming to Lebanon in response to an invitation by the Lebanese Communist Party, said that "it would be premature to talk about the development and improvement of Egyptian-Soviet relations, because the new Egyptian leadership is still in the stage of formulating and defining its policy." He noted that after the death of Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in 1970, "there were those who tried to claim that Egyptian-Soviet relations were not relations of equality and compatibility." But throughout the long years of friendly Egyptian-Soviet relations, "the main architect of these relations, President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, a person whom we respected and valued greatly, made repeated references to the fact that those relations were based on equality, mutual respect, cooperation and non-interference in internal affairs. He stated repeatedly that those relations played a major role in supporting the independence of Egypt -- especially in the face of imperialist pressures -- and in bolstering the Egyptian economy."

The Soviet Union, going by the Leninist principles of foreign relations, "always bases its external relations on the principles of equality and non-interference in internal affairs," Brutents said. "Many examples of this can be seen in our relations with the Arab countries." He added: "It was not due to any fault of ours that Soviet-Egyptian relations deteriorated after the death of President 'Abd an-Nasir. This deterioration was part of the policy of rapprochement with the West, the policy of subjugating Egypt to the West, which was practiced after the death of President 'Abd an-Nasir."

Brutents said that "our policy of principle towards Egypt still stands -- the policy of readiness for cordial and mutually beneficial relations. Our position is that we are ready to develop cordial and equal cooperation with Egypt, and this position has been expressed in the letters sent by President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov to the Egyptian leaders. "We state most definitely that any Egyptian step in that direction would be welcomed by us and we would take steps in the direction of Egypt. This would be in the interest of Egypt, in the interest of the Soviet Union, in the general Arab interest and in the interest of a just settlement in the Middle East."

Commenting on the news that a number of Soviet technicians were on their way to Egypt for maintenance work on the Aswan Dam, which was built by 'Abd an-Nasir with Soviet aid, Brutents said: "I have been away from Moscow for two weeks and my information on this subject is incomplete, but if the news is accurate, this is a positive development."

Asked if he expected an improvement in Soviet-Egyptian relations after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, which is scheduled for April 25, Brutents said: "This depends on the situation that develops after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai." The Soviet official, however, reiterated his government's opposition to the American-sponsored multi-national force which is expected to police Sinai after Israel's withdrawal. "We denounce the Camp David agreements and all their offshoots," he said, "and this multi-national force is an offshoot of the Camp David agreements. In our view, the real objective of the multi-national force is the deployment of American forces and the increase of American military presence in the region. The argument that this force is only a small one of no more than 3,000 men does not affect the essence of the issue."

The proposed participation of four European Economic Community countries (France, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands) in the multi-national force "is meant to serve as a cover for American military presence," he added. "In our view, the European countries' agreement to participate means that they have abandoned the attempt to define independent European policies on the Middle East and are subjecting themselves to the American position." The European countries, notably France and Britain, have stated publicly that the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai would mark the end of the Camp David process, which must then give way to another peace initiative.

Asked whether he thought Brezhnev's proposal of an international peace conference on the Middle East would have a better chance of being adopted by the parties concerned after the Israeli withdrawal, Brutents said: "There is no way I can answer that question with certainty." He added, however, "If Egypt's policy becomes more responsive to Egypt's national interests, if Egypt adopts a national policy geared towards the return of Egypt to Arab ranks on the basis of continuous struggle for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and on the basis of confronting aggression and imperialism and on the basis of confronting Israel and its protectors -- if all that happens, the proposed international conference will become possible.

"When we presented our proposal for an international conference, we based it on the principle that there is no connection between what we were proposing and Camp David. We want no connection between the Soviet proposal and Camp David. On the contrary, the Soviet initiative springs from the principle of rejecting Camp David. I do not link the Soviet initiative with any aspect of Camp David -- not even the withdrawal from Sinai. I simply say that if Egyptian policy tends towards rapprochement with the Arab states which are struggling for a just settlement of the Middle Eastern issue, and if this rapprochement results in the support of the Arab confrontation of Israel's aggressive policy, this cannot but improve the chances of a comprehensive settlement and also the chances of imposing an international conference."

Explaining the Brezhnev proposal, which was announced in February, 1981, Brutents said its focus was "an international conference to discuss the Middle East, and it is the Soviet Union's intention to present, through that conference, a comprehensive program for a settlement of the Middle Eastern crisis. The settlement (to be proposed) is based on well-known principles which we have repeatedly announced, including the withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied in 1967, the realization of the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to establish their own independent state, and the guaranteed rights of all the states and peoples of the region to live in peace and independence."

East Jerusalem, the Soviet official said, was occupied in 1967 and was therefore included in the territories from which Israel must withdraw. He added that the international conference which the Soviet Union was proposing "must be attended by all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, of course."

The success of such a conference "could lead to a root change in the Middle East," Brutents said. "Comrade Brezhnev's proposal defines the principles and the means of a Middle Eastern settlement, and we still cling to it as the most suitable proposal for the settlement of the Middle Eastern issue."

This did not mean a blanket rejection of all other peace proposals, he said, but it did mean that the Soviet Union would accept other proposals only "if they seek to realize a just peace in the Middle East without rewarding the aggressor for his aggression and without rewarding the protectors of the aggressor for their deeds."

The peace proposal of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, he said, was similar to the Soviet proposal "in some important respects," but there were also "basic and important differences" between the two proposals, "especially with regard to the Palestinian issue and the Palestine Liberation Organization in particular." I asked if he was referring to the absence of any mention in the Saudi plan of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. "There are important differences," he said. "The one you mentioned is fundamental and not easy to overlook. And there are other points in the Saudi proposal which were written in such a way as to allow for various interpretations."

The "major similarity" between the two proposals, he added, was "the call for a full Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. We also support the right of all states and peoples in the region to live in peace, and guaranteeing that right is organically connected with the right of the Palestinian Arab people to live in peace and their right to self-determination, including their right to establish their own independent state."

The Soviet official stressed that the Middle Eastern peace principles advocated by the Soviet Union "are compatible with the interests of Lebanon." Soviet policy on Lebanon, he said, "is based on support for the sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territories and for the security of all these territories." The Soviet Union "wants to widen cooperation with this country," he said, adding that both President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan had expressed to him "their satisfaction with the development of Lebanese-Soviet relations and their readiness for the further development of the cordial Lebanese-Soviet relations."

He said that "his excellency the president and the prime minister mentioned that the present situation in Lebanon did not indicate that there will be an improvement in the immediate or foreseeable future." Both officials, he said "focussed on the need for practical steps by the international community in particular."

Asked if the Soviet Union could be expected to play a more active role towards the settlement of the Lebanese crisis after these talks with Lebanon's top officials, Brutents said: "It can be stated definitely that serious discussion of ways of improving the situation in Lebanon cannot be separated from serious discussion of ways of settling the Middle Eastern crisis. The close connection between the two crises cannot be overlooked, and these questions cannot but receive our full attention and understanding in the Soviet Union."

Soviet understanding, he said, contrasted sharply with the United States' "cynical and hypocritical" attitudes in the Middle East and around the world. Washington, he said, claimed to champion human rights only when this served to screen its real objectives. For example, the United States was screaming about human rights in Poland and at the same time supporting Israel's aggression and expansionism, blocking any attempt to impose sanctions on the Jewish state for its recent annexation of the Golan Heights.

"In the Middle East, the U.S. forgets human rights, the UN Charter and the most elementary international principles, but in Europe, it adopts a different position," Brutents said. "There, it uses those arguments to escalate the confrontation with the Soviet Union, increase international tension and undermine detente. It pressures its allies into reducing economic cooperation with the Eastern states and exploits the Polish developments to that end. In Poland, they present themselves as the champions of human rights, and in the Middle East, they support and encourage Israeli aggression and expansionism. It's a classic example of American cynicism and hypocrisy."

I asked Brutents if, after the annexation of the Golan, the Soviet Union intended to do more to restore the strategic balance between the Arabs -- especially Syria -- and Israel. He said: "I have heard much about strategic balance, but those who spoke to me about it did not explain exactly what they meant by strategic balance.

"The Soviet Union, as everyone knows, provides the Arabs with considerable political, diplomatic and military support. It is known that we are exerting efforts aimed at bolstering the defense capabilities of the Arab states, especially the confrontation states. Our treaty of friendship and cooperation with Syria is known. I am not a military man and I do not have the figures, but I can say that the Soviet Union is giving Syria enormous help to bolster its defense capabilities. And the recent visit of (Syrian Foreign) Minister ('Abd al-Halim) Khaddam to Moscow and his talks with our foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, once more emphasize that there are new efforts to develop cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union further. We are also helping the PLO. We supported the PLO at a time when everyone was trying to neutralize it. Today, international recognition of the PLO is on the increase. The credit for this goes primarily to the Palestinians themselves, but as the Palestinian leaders always say, our support played a big role in strengthening the PLO. In addition, our relations and cooperation with other Arab countries are also being continuously developed.

"If you want to categorize this Soviet support and cooperation as strategic, we agreed with you, but I would like to seize this opportunity to point out that the Arabs have great resources and capabilities which, if they were used, could change the balance of power and strategic balance in the region. But to be able to use their capabilities, the Arabs must conquer their differences and achieve solidarity on the basis of the minimum level of agreement -- agreement to struggle towards the elimination of the effects of Israeli aggression and to struggle against Israel's imperialist protectors. The absence of Arab solidarity could be a weapon in the hands of Israel and the forces that support it -- a weapon which is no less dangerous than military weapons."

On Soviet-Iraqi relations, Brutents said: "Our relations with Iraq are ordinary and normal relations, but these relations cannot but be affected by the Iraqi-Iranian war. We have opposed this war from the beginning, because it is not compatible with the interests of Iraq or the interests of Iran. This war serves the interests of imperialism. Its aim is to weaken Iraq on the one hand and Iran on the other. Its aim is to pull Iraq out of the Arab struggle and out of all Arab causes. Our opinion is that this war must be stopped."

About the possibility of resuming Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations, he said: "The resumption of Soviet-Israeli relations is conditional on a change in Israeli policy, on Israel's renunciation of its policy of aggression and expansionism, and on Israel's readiness to be responsive to a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle EAst. Unless this happens, it is impossible to think of resuming Soviet-Israeli relations."

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ALGERIAN RAIL CRASH

PM091135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party

I ask you to accept my sincere sympathy in connection with the rail accident which resulted in lost lives and to convey my profound condolences to the families of the dead and injured.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

FOUNDER OF SALVADORAN COMMUNIST PARTY INTERVIEWED

PY091830 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 5 Feb 82

["Second part" of undated (Anselmo Septien) interview with Miguel Marmol, "one of the founders" of the Communist Party of El Salvador; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Miguel Marmol, what do you think of the elections to be held in El Salvador?

[Answer] The revolutionary forces, the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and the revolutionary democratic front, support negotiations. They want a political solution to the current situation because militarily speaking the situation is getting worse -- that is, the Salvadoran revolution is afraid of a regionalization of the conflict. It does not want this; it wants peace, it does not want the conflict to spread all over Central America or the Caribbean. This is why efforts are being made to find a wise, just and humane political solution. Due to the fact that U.S. imperialism -- that is, Reagan -- has a great deal to say about it, efforts are being made to negotiate even with that regime as well as with Duarte's regime. But these regimes in answer to this proper and just proposal for negotiations -- which would be a relief for an expectant world -- have decided to search for another political way out: the elections.

The elections are a farce. The Salvadoran people no longer believe in elections because these have always been a fraud, the people have always been deceived [words indistinct] instead of losing they are trying to find in the elections the only way out. Elections for what? This is a trick. They know that the percentage of voters would be minimal, but they would be willing to increase the electorate. But for what purpose: in order to gain the legal recognition of governments. They have set up this farce to justify Duarte's government and to provide legal support to a government in ruins. This government only exists because of the support received from Yankee imperialism. This is why it is surviving. Therefore, this is a dangerous trick. The elections are risky.

Duarte's government does not accept a political solution to the conflict because it does not want to give any guarantees to the people, it does not want to give anything. It wants to keep the people repressed and exploited. The government does not want to guarantee a democratic outcome to a people in struggle.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON FLOODS IN PERU

PM091137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] TASS -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to President Fernando Bellaunde Terry of the Republic of Peru expressing sympathy in connection with the natural disaster which has befallen Peru -- flooding causing heavy human casualties and considerable material damage -- and has conveyed condolences to the stricken families.

IZVESTIYA REPORT OF SEMENOV DEATH 28 JAN

PM091105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Obituary of Nikolay Anatolyevich Semenov]

[Excerpts] Soviet industry has suffered a grave loss.

Nikolay Anatoloyevich Semenov, distinguished industrial organizer, hero of socialist labor, Lenin prize laureate and winner of USSR state prizes, CPSU member since 1942 and first deputy minister of medium machine building, died suddenly on 28 January 1982.

N.A. Semenov was born into the family of a village teacher in the village Moksha in Bolshe-Glushitskiy Rayon, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, on 21 April 1918.

In 1971 N.A. Semenov was appointed first deputy minister of medium machine building.

[Signed] V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, A.K. Antonov, L.V. Smirnov, A.P. Aleksandrov, I.F. Dmitriyev, S.A. Afanasyev, V.V. Bakhirev, M.V. Yegorov, V.V. Krotov, P.S. Neporozhniy, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, I.S. Silayev, Ye.P. Slavskiy, P.V. Finogenov, M.S. Shkabardnya, A.I. Shokin, L.A. Voronin, N.V. Ogarkov, A.M. Petrosyants, A.D. Zakharenkov, A.G. Meshkov, S.G. Prokofyev, A.N. Usanov, A.A. Bochvar, N.A. Dollezhal, I.K. Kikoin

GROSHEV WRITES ON SOCIALISM'S HIGHEST GOAL

PM091509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 2

[Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Groshev article: "The Multifaceted Nature of the Supreme Goal" under the rubric: "The 26th CPSU Congress -- Marxism-Leninism in Action"]

[Text] Way back on the eve of great October, V.I. Lenin defined the supreme goal of socialism as the "planned organization of the social productive process to ensure the well-being and all-round development of all members of society" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 32, p 149). This Leninist concept was further developed in the 26th CPSU Congress' line toward gearing the national economy still more effectively to the multiform tasks connected with improving the well-being of the people, molding the new man and increasing the social and labor activity of Soviet people.

Large reserves for tackling the tasks of mature socialism are to be found in man himself, in his development, his all-round improvement and in his attitude to work, life and other people.

Marxism-Leninism has always naturally seen the determining motif of the millennial development of society as that of shaping man as "the most integral and universal product possible" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 46, Part 1, p 386). Making man the meaning behind all social existence -- not the means, but the end — the culmination of progress is the age-old dream cherished by philosophers and humanists and one which was unrealizable in conditions of domination by the exploiting classes. It is only since the triumph of socialism that the real goal of the new society became a program requirement -- everything in the name of man, everything for the good of man.

However, man, the individual, is first and foremost an aggregation of social ties and relationships. It is in precisely this light that we must examine the multifaceted nature of the highest goal of socialist production. Only by improving the economic, political and spiritual relationships that are reflected and embodied in man and his contructive activity is it possible to keep bringing to light and developing new facets of the human personality. The complex and universal nature of this process is especially evident today, in conditions of mature socialism.

The process of achieving the supreme goal of socialist production is itself becoming increasingly multifaceted as our society progresses. It includes the simultaneous realization of a whole range of major tasks, both in the material and spiritual spheres. For this reason solving the problems of supplying the population with industrial goods and drawing up a food program cannot be viewed outside the context of the rationalization of the traditional set of consumer preferences and of making the people conscious of and accustomed to scientifically valid consumption norms. And this in turn is inseparable from the historically important task of shaping sensible requirements.

Without a doubt, the extension of the possibilities of satisfying all the sensible requirements of the working people remains of paramount importance. I would like in particular here to single out the word "all," for even isolated difficulties in this field provoke a negative reaction in people, ultimately limiting a person's practical activity and reducing labor productivity. And here it is not simply and solely a question of the activity and work results of individual people. This sort of reaction is considerably more far-reaching. For instance, the insufficiently effective development of consumer services increases the "pressure" of demand on the commodities market instead of absorbing an increasingly large share of consumer expenditure.

This question grows in importance with every passing year. And, above all, because noticeable qualitative improvements are taking place in the structure of the material and spiritual requirements of Soviet people, specialists have calculated that only 1 in 10 consumer goods currently on the market was known to mankind at the beginning of the century. The structure of consumption has also changed significantly. Today it is not enough just to limit ourselves to determining rational sets of consumer preferences. It is essential that they be better linked with growth rates of the public's incomes and that effective demand be balanced, on this basis, in terms of the greatest possible number of items.

Improving the living and working conditions of the members of a socialist society is becoming an increasingly important aspect of satisfying their requirements as a whole. The educational system is being further improved and the material base for raising the cultural and technical level of the working people is being expanded. It is becoming possible to satisfy to a greater degree the requirements associated with the acquisition of new knowledge and the freedom to choose one's profession as well as those relating to the creative content of work and the comprehensive development of peoples' capabilities. However, even in this apparently "intangible" sphere, scientifically valid criteria have to be worked out for all elements of a person's well-being and for their effect on the development of the individual.

We are not simply concerned with mechanically raising the level of "spiritual consumption" but the purpose of shaping of a new type of individual. The most effective investments are "investments in man," in improving the conditions of life, raising his educational level and developing his creative potential. For this reason, for example, the assertions that certain sociologists have been making about certain aspects of youth education being "redundant" nowadays are absurd. To speak thus is to forget about the future, to live only for the interests of the present moment, to see in a working person only a single unadulterated "function" and to ignore the wealth and diversity of his personality. The development of the personality cannot be "redundant," for a person's social makeup and ethics are just as important as the professional standard of a worker.

The rational combination of man's material and spiritual requirements is dictated by the very nature of socialism as real humanism. Our ideology is against asceticism and neglecting the material needs and requirements of the masses. Needs, wishes, tastes, the desire to improve life -- all these are perfectly realistic, natural manifestations of human requirements. "...When we see new demands on all sides," said Lenin, "we say: This is as it should be, this is indeed socialism, when everyone wants to improve his situation, when all want to enjoy the good things of life" (Vol 36, p 501).

However, this process should not take place spontaneously. There must be no reproduction of the standards established under the old society, nor of any false, illusory, socially harmful requirements or the means of their satisfaction.

Among the many tests that have befallen our system there has been the one which one of our writers colorfully dubbed the "satiety test." Experience shows that unfortunately not everyone passes. This test is a test of the strength of their moral principles. The well-known law relating to raising requirements by no means comes into operation automatically. It requires purposeful efforts of an economic as well as an ideological and educational nature for it to work.

Rational and efficient distribution is becoming the most important condition for the successful realization of the highest goal of socialist production. This process cannot be "left to chance." It must be implemented in accordance with a plan, in the interests of all and taking into consideration the practical labor contribution of each worker. The system of material and moral incentives, as it was noted during the 26th CPSU Congress, must ensure that each worker's contribution is evaluated fairly and objectively. Life requires, in particular, that the role of wages as an incentive be enhanced as far as possible and that their level be made strictly dependent on the effective results of a person's labor. This will be an important precondition for closing all the openings and loopholes for speculation and unearned income.

A scientific approach to attaining the highest goal of socialist production also implies corresponding organization and the correct ordering of the sequence of satisfying of requirements. Quite understandable, it is not always possible to achieve a balanced satisfaction of all requirements. In particular, errors in long-term planning and inaccurate and premature forecasts that cause a section of the population to have excessively great expectations are a hindrance here. A thoroughly realistic approach to the evaluation of our possibilities at a given stage of economic development and a sober evaluation of prospects "for tomorrow" are the guarantee for success in the complex business of shaping rational requirements.

Of course, the multifaceted nature of the supreme goal of socialist production is not only revealed by establishing the "correct ordering" of requirements. It requires seeking out the concrete correlation, appropriate to the specific period in question, between immediate and future socioeconomic tasks. Whatever good intentions this might be motivated by, neglecting problems that have a long-term significance in favor of immediate advantages can and does end up causing great losses. Understimating the social factors of the development of the economy, for example, can be very expensive. One-sided enthusiasm for solving problems pertaining purely to production, and the accompanying inevitable lap in the construction of "sociocultural facilities" makes it considerably more difficult in particular to implement the long-term development program for the eastern regions of the country.

It is not possible to switch the economy onto the rails of intensive development without paying constant attention to the "human factor" and to its development and improvement. "As a social system," said L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, "socialism contains enormous possibilities for the rational and humane application of society's main productive force -- namely, the working person. And these possibilities must be used to the full." It is precisely man, his capabilities, needs and interests that are the point of departure for the shaping of economic and social programs.

Taking account of the whole diversity of these material and social factors in the development of the individual and the scientific analysis of these are indispensable conditions for the elaboration of an effective economic strategy for the party and for the successful implementation of its program goal -- the nurturing of the man of the communist future.

PEPELYAYEV VIEWS RELIGIOUS ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD091530 Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 21 Jan 82 pp 3, 4

[By V. Pepelyayev: "Shielding Behind God's Name..."]

[Excerpts] In our times there are different kinds of manifestations of religiosity. The believing dames hurry to attend services at Orthodox and Catholic churches, Muslim mosques and sect prayer houses. And this or the other observes religious rites simply because they adhere to "traditions." Once in a while one encounters manifestations of a particular fashion for religious attributes: Neck-chain crosses, brooches with religious motifs, icons, or even complete iconostasis in modern apartments and so forth.

But there are phenomena of another order. Churchmen in habits, vestments or even ordinary clothes depart more and more from the traditional treatment of religious dogmas and speak more and more often about the "social activity of the individual," the "Christian patriotic duty toward the fatherland" and the "services of the church in the formation of the spiritual culture of the people" in sermons to their flocks.

At the same time bourgeois mass information and propaganda media trumpet unceasingly about "persecution for the faith" in socialist countries and about the "executed church" and the "oppressed believers." Demonstrating an enviable knowledge of topical political problems, "holy fathers" come out with new social "programs" and "doctrines." "All roads of the church lead today to man," declares the Roman Catholic church through its Pope John Paul II, and announces as the main principle of the Vatican's policy the following: "Peace among confessors, peace among the classes and peace among the peoples!"

How and by what can one explain these phenomena? The answer should be sought in the crisis facing the present-day church and religion and in those desperate efforts being used by churchmen and by those who give them support, for different reasons, in order to stop and prevent this process.

In brief, the 20th century, the century of the greatest social and scientific revolutions, has left the church without prospects or a future.

Western television, radio and press and speeches of political figures there constantly ring out the words "religion," "God," "defense of the faith" and so forth. According to the plans of the bourgeois ideologists, the main social contradictions of the epoch must be focused on the struggle between communism and religion, between morality and amorality. There is no class struggle, they declare, because the entire society consists only of two classes -- believers and nonbelievers -- and, consequently, class struggle should be substituted by class cooperation.

Taking cover behind religious phraseology, the ideologists of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, together with the "holy fathers," offer believers their own interpretation of international politics.

The voices of statesmen constantly join the voices of foreign anti-Sovietists in the field of religion. In this connection it is worth mentioning how R. Reagan, at one of the first press conferences, in explaining his "rigid" position on relations with the Soviet Union, said that "they, the Russian leaders, do not share our views on morality because they do not believe in life after death and in God and do not have religion."

So religious camouflage is necessary for the defenders of imperialism in order to shield, with God's name, their anti-Soviet, antisocialist and anticommunist aims.

The clerical anticommunists try to maintain their own religious views and feelings in some Soviet people by infiltrating religious literature into our country and by sending religious emissaries to activate specific nonregistered sect organizations which distinguish themselves by antisocial activities.

In the opinion of the bourgeois ideologists, religious man can become the most suitable "material" for later psychological and ideological processing in the anticommunist and anti-Soviet spirit. Distorting the problem of correlations of the nation and religion in the spiritual life of people in the USSR, the clerical anticommunists try to bolster the nationalist vestiges in our country and loosen the international unity of the Soviet people and thus to use religion as a convenient form of shielding the ideology and psychology of nationalism. Lastly, in a certain section of Soviet people, mainly among believers, a task is set, through clerical propaganda, to provoke mistrust and even a negative attitude to the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Widely used for this purpose is the invention that, allegedly, a citizens' freedom of conscience is not observed in the USSR and that in our country believers and their organizations are persecuted and victimized.

A gigantic and well-developed clerical anticommunism machine is aimed at attaining these aims. The Catholic church in particular, with 190,000 parishes in the world and over 420,000 churchmen, a great number of organizations, a wide network of educational establishments, kindergartens and hospitals, a large number of newspapers, periodicals and other printed publications and so forth, serves these aims. The structure of the Vatican itself directly includes a "secretariat for the affairs of nonbelievers," an "institute for the study of atheism," a "center of Marxist research" and others.

Especially malicious anticommunist and anti-soviet policy is being pursued by the "Russian Orthodox Church Abroad," -- the so-called Karlovatskaya church. It has a number of establishments which deal directly with the organization of anti-Soviet actions. To these belong the "Committee for the Defense of the Orthodox Church Against Communism," the monarchist "Brotherhood of the Two-Headed Eagle," the "Russian Christian Movement" and others.

Drawn into the orbit of the clerical anticommunism have been tens of religious organizations, many of which have made alliances with the revisionists and various other anti-Soviet and antisocialist elements and entered the platform of refined anti-Sovietism and anti-communism. These include the "Center for the Study of Religion and Justice in Closed Societies," "Slavonic Mission," "International Christian Mission for the Communist World," "Belorussian Evangelical-Baptist Brotherhood," "Ukrainian Evangelical-Baptist Convention," "World Association of Lithuanian Catholics" and others.

Active in capitalist countries are tens, if not hundreds, of various religious and quasi-religious organizations specializing in ideological subversion against the socialist states. Their names and makeup are different, but all these "missions," "fraternities" and "centers" occupy themselves not with the "spreading of the word of God" and the "defense of rights of the believers in socialist countries," but with the most brazen anticommunism.

The church in particular continues to invent ever more refined forms and methods of influence on believers, the working class and on youth. In the reformed churches in Holland, for example, dances are organized at religious meetings for youth and "songs are sung," while in intervals talks on religious themes are given. The Anglican church draws people to church services with the help of jazz music, and, with the same aim, clergymen visit public houses, factories and plants and teach children dances and songs. In American churches, near the altars they sell not just lottery tickets, coca-cola and chewing gum, but also playing cards.

The American anticommunist theorist, D. Sparkman has worked out a complete system of ideological influence on the younger generation.

Efforts by the foreign anticommunist centers and religious organizations to exert persistent hostile influence on our people requires the strengthening of political education and counter-propagandist work. Workers on the ideological front face the important and responsible task of giving a timely rebuff to the ideological attacks of our opponents and the role of atheist propaganda increases incomparably.

At this time it is necessary to study deeply those changes which religion is suffering in today's conditions, to substantially reorientate scientific atheist propaganda by including it its examination the concrete manifestations of modernist and extremist views and moods; to raise the role and significance of school, family, labor collektive and public opinion in general in the struggle against religious vestiges; and to ensure the coordination of a comprehensive, differentiated and individual approach in atheist education.

There is no and cannot be any compromise or peaceful coexistence between the scientific, materialist and religious world outlooks. We must not forget V.I. Lenin's thoughts on the danger of religious theories, the reactionary sting of which is shielded by "thin, spiritual idea of dear God clothed in the most beautiful costume."

LATVIAN PAPER DISCUSSES 'EFFECTIVE' ATHEISM

LD091446 Riga CINA in Latvian 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Article entitled: "Let Us Have an Effective Atheist Upbringing"]

[Excerpts] In our country, in the foundations, communist ideology and morality has established itself. But also under the conditions of a developed socialist system the development stages of consciousness and the ideological theoretical levels of various groups of inhabitants are essentially different. The widespread prevalence of the scientific world outlook in the Soviet Union, the undeniable achievements in overcoming religion, the deep and irreversible crisis of religion and the church does not mean -- today's leading article says -- that religion will wither away of its own accord under the influence of progress in social-economic and scientific-technical objective factors alone.

That there are still a lot of persons who have not freed themselves from religion and superstition is also shown by the letters received at the CINA editor's office. In their letters believers more or less insistently strive to prove the correctness of their conviction and express their thoughts about the effectiveness of the atheist upbringing work in the republic. "At the present time people can read, think reason and conclude things for themselves," writes a woman believer from Cesis, "and if the authors in lectures or in periodicals permit inaccuracies then they lose trust." Yes, they reason and conclude, but let us look also at a letter of a believing Riga woman: "...But when we live with God, then you can make houses of atheist books; we will remain with our Jesus." Does this not make one think in how much more purposeful, considered and responsive a manner lecturers, agitators and propagandists must work so that all the members of our society will get the correct conception of the world's total view and be able to reason sensibly and free themselves of religious delusions?

The strategy of atheist upbringing is determined by the lofty task of helping people understand their place and significance in society. In atheist work it must be remembered -- and the believer and the waverer must feel it -- that the battle is waged not against him, but for him. The scientific world outlook must not be presented ready-made as a "sermon of atheism." The main task is to teach the believer to think, to encourage him to think independently, creatively and dialectically.

Communist humanism directed toward an active way of life enables one to change the accent in atheist upbringing from denial of God to confirmation of the creative abilities of man. A comprehensive approach to atheist upbringing requires a close connection with the new life's constructive practical work and interaction among most varied forms of communist upbringing. One of the most effective weapons in the fight, both with the religious world outlook and also religion as such, is the inculcation of collectivism. Let us remember that Christianity furthered individualism and proclaimed man's relations with God the decisive ones. Today one of the causes of religious feeling is the illusory escape from loneliness.

But it must be admitted that not yet all collectives successfully fulfill their function as a tutor. As a result of insufficient organizational and ideological work by the party, Komsomol and trade union primary organizations, solitary eccentrics with an individualistic perception of life are formed. Every collective and its head -- and especially teachers -- must think about these aspects. It is impermissible to have an inconsistent, neutral stand in the evaluation of religion in labor collectives. The psychological microenvironment of every collective must promote the confirmation of man the creator, master of life.

But, as the leading article notes, religion is still quite an influential form of ideological opposition. Therefore, all ideological workers and means of mass information must more actively join in the fight against it. This is a fight for the sake of people.

GRISHIN PARTICIPATES IN MOSCOW POLITICAL DAY

LD091750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] A united political day was held in Moscow today. Party activists visited many enterprises, organizations, clubs, houses of culture and agitation centers. They acquainted Muscovites with various aspects of life in the country and the capital. Tasks connected with implementing plans for the economic and social development of the city, its rayons and labor collectives were at the center of attention. Much attention was also devoted to the socialist competition. Many speeches and conversations were devoted to the peace-loving course of foreign policy followed by the CPSU and the Soviet state. Tens of thousands of rapporteurs, agitators and propagandists participated in the united political day. Secretaries and members of the Bureau of the CPSU Moscow City Committee and leaders of party, rayon, soviet and economic organizations read reports in labor collectives. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the united political day at the Likhachev motor vehicle plant. He gave a speech to the enterprises's workers.

DEMICHEV, MAKEYEV AT MOSCOW TRADE UNION MEETING

LD091618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The cultural workers trade union congress continued today in Moscow. Taking part in the work of the congress are Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Makayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of creative unions, ministries and departments, and responsible party workers.

SHCHELOKOV AT LENINGRAD MEETING ON PUBLIC ORDER

PM091159 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 1

[LENTASS Report: "Guarding Public Order"

[Text] An enlarged session of the collegium of the Leningradskiy Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs was held yesterday. It examined the results of the work of the administration's services and subunits and tasks to further strengthen law and order and socialist legality in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum. It outlined specific measures to improve forms and methods of preventive work and strengthen the operational and service activity of internal affairs and law and order bodies in Leningrad city and oblast.

The session was addressed by Army General N.A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs.

N.Ya. Suslov, secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom; V. Ya. Khodyrev, secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; R.S. Bobovikov, chairman of Leningradskiy Oblispolkom; and L.N. Zaykov, chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom, participated in the collegium's work.

ARMENIAN JOURNALISTS CONGRESS HELD IN YEREVAN

WA050830 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 15 Jan 82 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Sixth Congress of Armenian Union of Journalists Held"]

[Excerpts] The means of mass information and propaganda which are true to Leninist principles constitute a genuine platform of party and national public opinion and honorably carry out the high mission of a collective propagandist and agitator, of a collective organizer of the masses. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the Communist Party feeds great confidence to the detachment of many thousands of Soviet journalists and greatly values their difficult work.

Workers of the press, television, radio, and Armenian publishing houses, the militant party assistants inspired by this lofty appreciation, assert that they are ready to carry the word of the party to the masses with still greater effectiveness, to clearly reflect the accomplishments of the working collectives of the republic, to widely propagandize Soviet patriotism and the Leninist friendship of the peoples and to educate the workers in the spirit of high communist consciousness. It is their firm resoluteness which has once again shown itself at the Sixth Congress of the Armenian Union of Journalists which took place on 14 January in Yerevan at the House of Journalists.

In the presidium were comrades B.Ye. Sarkisov; G.N. Andreyev; G.M. Vaskanyan; V.B. Galumyan; K.L. Dallakyan; L.N. Nersesyan; V.N. Sevruk, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee; O.M. Bagdasaryan, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Armenian Supreme Soviet; A.M. Kirakosyan and R.Kh. Svetlova, chairmen of the Armenian Council of Ministers; A.A. Mkrtchyan, S.S. Avetisyan and Ya.I. Khachikyan, department heads of the Armenian CP Central Committee. A.A. Stepanyan, secretary of the Yerevan Gorkom; Sh.P. Sanakoyev, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Journalists and editor-in-chief of the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN; heads of creative unions; editors of newspapers and journals; and leading workers of television and radio, the State Information Agency and republic publishing houses.

The delegates of the congress elected with great enthusiasm the honorary Presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, proclaimed greetings of the Armenian CP Central Committee to the 6th Congress of the Union of Armenian Journalists which were accepted warmly by the delegates.

L.M. Kroyan, chairman of the board of the Union of Armenian Journalists and editor of the newspaper SOVETAKAN AYASTAN, delivered a report entitled "An Account of the Work of the Board of the Union of Armenian Journalists in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU congress and of the 27th Armenian CP Congress." Then a report by the Auditing Commission of the Armenian Union of Journalists was given by S.S. Gareginyan, chairman of the commission.

V.N. Sevruk, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, gave an address.

The delegates of the congress with great enthusiasm sent a welcoming letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The congress elected a new staff of the board and the Auditing Commission of the Union of Armenian Journalists and delegates to the 5th Congress of the USSR Union of Journalists.

ALIYEV SPEECH HONORS AZERBAIJANI WRITERS

WA252225 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Truth in Life, Truth in Creativity. Presentation of Awards to People's Poets of Azerbaijan." Speech delivered by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at 10 December meeting]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades. This year the public of the republic has marked the 75th birthday of the Azerbaijani people's poet, Hero of Socialist Labor Suleyman Rustam. Suleyman Rustam showed his poetical gift at an early age, and since then he has devoted his entire life to literature.

Suleyman Rustam came to literature during the early twenties. His story is bound up with the story of Soviet Azerbaijan; through all the years he has walked with his own people and lived and lives in their thoughts and aspirations. Even in those early years Suleyman Rustam displayed a lively activeness, and he was one of the founders of the Golden Pens [Zolotye Perya], the republic's first organization for young writers.

Suleyman Rustam's creativity was of special significance during the Great Patriotic War. His verse and poems, his publicist works and his public activities, undertaken with a deep faith in the justice of our cause, helped the front and the rear in the fierce encounter with a sworn enemy and inspired the workers of Azerbaijan in the struggle for the triumph of a victory that was still in the future. Thus, the poet rendered invaluable service to his own people who, with the rest of the country, were fighting selflessly against fascism.

It is a fine thing when the inspiration of a poet and his creativity respond to the requirements of contemporary society. Only then can he gain general recognition.

I have said that in our republic a healthy moral-psychological atmosphere has been created that promotes the successful resolution of great economic and social tasks and the development of artistic creativity. This kind of situation makes it possible to combine the efforts made by the party and state organs and those of the cultural figures, the creators of artistic values. The creativity of Azerbaijan people's poet Suleyman Rustam fully accords with this.

Another typical feature of Suleyman Rustam is that he is quick to respond to the most important events taking place both here in the republic and in the country at large. As a poet he is also not indifferent to events on the international scene and the complex processes now taking place in the world. The theme of South Azerbaijan and the struggle of his people for their social and national liberation occupies a prominent place in the poet's creativity.

Suleyman Rustam is also known as a fine translator. He has familiarized the Azerbaijani reader with many of the best examples of classical and contemporary poetry, mainly Soviet Russian poetry, and the literature of our country's peoples.

Suleyman Rustam has been in the ranks of the CPSU for more than 40 years, and for all these years he has borne with honor the high calling of soldier of Lenin's party. He has been a deputy of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet for all its convocations, and from 1970 right up to the present day he has filled the honored post of chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. Suleyman Rustam is a member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

When Suleyman Rustam reached the age of 70 he was awarded our country's most honored title -- Hero of Socialist Labor.

Dear Suleyman Rustam! On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, on behalf of your

friends who have gathered here, and personally, I warmly congratulate you on your 75th birthday and on the diploma you have received. I wish you great new successes in your creativity, good health and a long and fruitful life. Henceforth, too, you will be doing much for the glory of Azerbaijan Soviet literature.

Dear comrades, it is the 60th birthday of one of the eminent representatives of Azerbaijani literature, Balash Azer ogly. He started his poetic life early in South Azerbaijan, under the conditions of a bourgeois society. The second and greater part of the creativity of Balash Azer ogly has been linked with Soviet Azerbaijan. It has been here, in the land of the soviets, that he truly flourished.

Many of Balash Azer ogly's early verses reflect the sociopolitical processes taking place in South Azerbaijan in the early forties. In their main delineation of the struggle against the tyranny of the shah, social oppression and national exploitation, they are imbued with the spirit of revolutionary struggle. It is symbolic that one of Balash Azer ogly's first poems was called "I Am a Poet of the Revolution." In this vein, his open letter to the Shah of Iran may be considered the most significant milestone.

For 35 years now Balash Azer ogly has lived and created in Soviet Azerbaijan. And in his new work we frequently encounter the theme of South Azerbaijan; it reflects the dreams and aspirations of his multimillion people.

One of the remarkable features of Balash Azer ogly's creativity is that it exerts a fruitful influence on the development of contemporary literature both here and in south Azerbaijan. His work is a brilliant, veracious story of the achievements of our republic in the great family of Soviet peoples; it propagandizes progressive, democratic, revolutionary ideas. Much of his work has dealt with the national liberation movement, the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against the yoke of colonialism and neocolonialism, against dictatorial regimes.

Honored Balash Azer ogly! On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic government, and personally, I warmly congratulate you on your 60th birthday and on the high assessment of your literary and public activities -- the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples and the title awarded to you of People's Poet of Azerbaijan. I wish you good health, long life, tireless literary activity.

To the accompaniment of stormy applause, G.A. Aliyev presented the awards to Suleyman Rustam and Balash Azer ogly.

Suleyman Rustam delivered a response.

It is pleasant and heartening to recognize, Suleyman Rustam said, that the fame of our Red Banner republic has been spread throughout the country. Today, each of us can state with pride, "I am from Azerbaijan."

This day is one of the happiest of my life, Balash Azer ogly said in his speech. I have received the award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples and a diploma naming me as a People's Poet of Azerbaijan.

Looking back along the road I have trod I can say with a sense of profound satisfaction that that life has not been in vain. Never for a single day have I been separated from my own people, and I have devoted my entire life to the struggle for their freedom, happiness and the burgeoning of the motherland. To this day I remain loyal to the oath taken in my first book, "I Am a Poet of the Revolution," which was published 40 years ago in my own revolutionary youth.

The following participated at the presentation of the awards: Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium K.A. Khalilov; Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee G.A. Gasanov; secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium R.S. Kaziyev; and a large group of writers and cultural figures of Azerbaijan.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL

WA261545 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report on speech by G.A. Aliyev at 9 December meeting devoted to 10th anniversary of the Boarding School imeni D. Nakhichevanskiy]

[Excerpts] The republic specialized secondary general educational Boarding School imeni Divisional Commander D. Nakhichevanskiy has become a sound basis for the training of young people for the military schools. Created on the initiative of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee 10 years ago, this school has issued passes to grand army life to hundreds of young men of Azerbaijan who have resolved to tie their fate foreover to the difficult but honorable profession of armed defender of the country of October.

A ceremonial meeting held on 9 December in the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Club was devoted to the 10th anniversary of the Boarding School imeni D. Nakhichevanskiy.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, G.N. Seidov and K.A. Khalilov, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; D.M. Muslim-zade, candidate member of the Central Committee Bureau; generals and admirals; veterans of the armed forces; representatives of the school's collective and the public of the republic's capital; and guests constituted the presidium.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of Bakinskiy Gorkom.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium with tremendous enthusiasm.

The meeting was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, he cordially congratulated the instructors and educators of the republic specialized secondary general educational Boarding School imeni D. Nakhichevanskiy on a splendid event -- the 10th anniversary of its creation and the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium testimonial. Ten years, Comrade Aliyev said, is a short time, and we could hardly call this date a jubilee. But considering the specific features and special purpose of your school, we decided to commemorate this event and hold today's ceremonial meeting.

In accordance with a decree of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, a boarding school of such a nature was set up in 1971 for the first time in our country for the purpose of training young men, mainly of indigenous nationality, for the higher military academic institutions and subsequent service in the officer corps of the USSR Armed Forces. And we may say today with a feeling of great joy and profound satisfaction that in this short time the school's collective has trodden an illustrious path. The main thing is that the idea of creating such an academic institution has been fully justified, and it is now successfully tackling the responsible tasks with which it has been entrusted.

We are now reaping the splendid fruit of the great and important work that was begun 10 years ago. What has been achieved has, it may boldly be said, surpassed all our expectations. In the 10 years, 540 graduates of the school have entered academies, schools or military institutes, and they are currently receiving instruction in 47 higher military educational institutions. Some 130 of these young people have already become officers and are serving in the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy. More than 500 young men, of whom 310 enrolled this year, are currently receiving tuition in the boarding school.

Mention should be made of the great deal of work of the republic Ministry of Education, Bakinskiy Gorkom, Shaumyanskiy and all raykoms of Baku, the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee and all republic and city organizations that have rendered and continue to render great assistance in the boarding school's activity. An important part is being played by the patronage of the soldiers of the Baku Garrison, the republic's Military Commissariat and, particularly, the Baku Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni Verkhovnogo Soveta Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR and the Caspian Higher Naval Red Banner School imeni S.M. Kirov.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and on behalf of all of the participants in the ceremonial meeting, Comrade Aliyev expressed gratitude and acknowledgment to all who by their active work and assistance have contributed to the inception, development and successful activity of the School imeni D. Nakhichevanskiy. He conveyed thanks to the commands of all of the country's higher military educational institutions for their attention to and great concern for the representatives of Soviet Azerbaijan.

Your school has its characteristic particularities conditioned by its purpose. While in principle a general educational secondary school, it has at the same time a specific thrust -- the training of young men for the higher military schools. And for this reason the students have to study general educational disciplines, assimilate knowledge in the sphere of military affairs and acquire strong physical conditioning. All the teaching and educational work should be constructed so as to ensure that the students of the boarding school are able to successfully pass the entrance examinations to the higher schools and become officer cadets there.

Great attention should be paid to raising the students' cultural level. Together with general erudition, knowledge of military matters and physical conditioning, the future officers of our armed forces are also obliged to be highly cultured people. Such is the demand of the times and of our socialist society.

Much lies ahead of you in strengthening ideological-political conditioning and moral training. It is necessary to inculcate persistently in the young people the lofty sentiments of Soviet patriotism, internationalism, love of military affairs, a sense of boundless devotion to our great socialist motherland, the cause of October and the cause of the Communist Party and a feeling of readiness for service in the ranks of the legendary USSR Armed Forces and the successful fulfillment of this high density.

Now, when the specialized boarding school has strengthened and acquired great authority and popularity, it is necessary to pay even more attention to the selection of young people for enrollment therein. It is important that of all those wishing to become graduates of the school, the best and most worthy be selected. And for this the board of directors and the instructors need to tackle comprehensively and in depth a study of the future contingent and of the selection of students. It is necessary to display the maximum objectivity and scrupulousness here and unswervingly fulfill all of our party's demands.

You need to continue to strengthen relations with the higher military educational institutions where your graduates are studying and whither they will be sent.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are displaying paternal concern for the younger generation and the tuition and training of young people. Questions concerning the continued strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces are constantly at the center of their attention. And active and efficient use of all this also should be used by the teaching collective of the school in the process of the students' instruction and ideological-political training.

All of the necessary conditions have been created for you for successful performance of the tasks confronting the school. A number of Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decrees has been adopted in recent years,

including one in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Boarding School imeni D. Nakhichevanskiy. It provides for measures for the continued strengthening of its physical plant and a refinement of the educational process. We proceeded from the fact that enrollment would increase annually and have set the task of increasing it to 500 by 1985. In a word, everything that is necessary for an improvement in your work has been done. And now you must make active and efficient use of the opportunities afforded you.

You know that we visit your school every year. The meetings of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members, generals and prominent military commanders with the boarding school's collective, which take place on 9 May, Victory Day, have already become a good tradition.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, I express confidence that the celebrations on the 10th anniversary of the specialized boarding school and this meeting will be a great new stimulus to the continued strengthening of military-patriotic, international education in the republic and will serve to further improve the activity of the school and increase the Azerbaijan SSR's contribution to the strengthening of our armed forces and the defense of our socialist motherland.

(G.A. Aliyev presented the testimonial to representatives of the school to stormy, long-lasting applause)

Capt 1st Class (ret R.A. Kuliyev, director of the specialized Boarding School imeni D. Nakhichevanskiy, who delivered the report, expressed cordial gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their paternal concern for the younger generation and the creation for it of all the conditions for harmonious development. The speaker warmly thanked the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers for the high award and constant assistance and attention to the boarding school and for the warm words addressed at the meeting to its collective.

ALIYEV ATTENDS PRESERVATION SOCIETY CONGRESS

WA261445 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Report on proceedings at 27 November Third Congress of the Azerbaijan Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments Society]

[Excerpts] Azerbaijan possesses a treasure house of unique monuments, many of which have won world renown. They afford an opportunity to look back into the depths of millennia and obtain information from the direct witnesses of those far-off times, as it were, on the most important events that occurred, outstanding figures who left a marked imprint on man's history and the level of development of science, culture and architectural skill. These are truly imperishable pages in the popular annals.

And the historical monuments of our time, of the era of the triumph of the ideas of the Great October, have imbibed, as it were, the spirit of the revolutionary movement of the multinational family of Azerbaijan's working people and the victories and accomplishments under party leadership in building communism! What an abundant basis this is for propaganda of patriotism and internationalism, the Leninist friendship of the peoples and the shaping of the world outlook of the man of the new society!

Preserving the splendid popular heritage for future generations and making effective use of these unusual means of visual agitation for present-day practical mass-political work among the working people and the younger generation are the goals of the activity of the Azerbaijan Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments Society.

The report on its activity and the tasks for the coming period ensuing from the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party congresses were discussed at the society's third congress, which was held 27 November in the republic Political Education Center imeni S.M. Kirov.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; G.A. Gasanov, F.E. Musayev, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov and K.A. Khalilov, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; D.M. Muslim-zade, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; F.G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; society activists and guests from the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Lithuania, Kirgizia and Armenia constituted the presidium.

The congress was opened by K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments Society Central Council.

The greetings of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee to the Third Congress of the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments Society were read out by G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee.

The report was delivered by K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments Society.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the republic since the last congress to reveal, protect and restore historical and cultural monuments and to make use of them. This period has represented a new stage in the broadening of the scale of the society's activity. All this has been possible thanks to the constant attention to and concern for the protection of historical and cultural monuments on the part of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau.

Having improved the mass organizational work of the primary organizations and local branches, the society has increased its ranks considerably. It now has roughly 1 million members. It has 2,584 collective members and over 3,000 primary organizations.

Posters carrying the text of the USSR and Azerbaijan SSR laws "Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments" have been issued to propagandize the monuments. The map and booklet "Monuments of Azerbaijan's Ancient and Medieval Architecture" have been published in a mass edition. The souvenir badges "Baku," "Maiden's Tower," "Ateshgyakh," "Gobustan" and others have been produced, model exhibits of unique monuments have been created and a number of albums has been prepared for printing.

In extending the scale of the archaeological digs being conducted in the republic, the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences' Institute of History has uncovered new monuments of material culture. A considerable amount of work has also been done on the creation of a complete list of monuments.

The reviews of monuments of Soviet history devoted to the 60th anniversaries of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the victory of Soviet power in Azerbaijan and the formation of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, which were conducted in 1977 and 1980, were among the biggest measures in the period under review. Reviews of monuments pertaining to Soviet history have become a magnificent means of visual agitation propagandizing the brilliant victories of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the achievements of mature socialism in Azerbaijan and a powerful means of raising the working people in a spirit of the Soviet people's revolutionary, militant, international and labor traditions. As a result of the reviews, 333 monuments of great historical significance have been protected by the state.

The important documents adopted in the republic have contributed to an increase in the responsibility of the local party and soviet authorities and ministries and public organizations for the preservation of the monuments and a solicitous attitude toward them.

A considerable amount of work was done in the period under review, Comrade Khalilov continued, on the discovery, registration, protection and restoration of historical and cultural monuments. It is sufficient to say that the resources allocated in 1981 for the restoration of monuments in Azerbaijan were four times as much as the 1976 allocations. More than R6.8 million were spent in the 5-year plan on restoration work. More than 20 historical monuments were restored thanks to this. Such work is currently being performed on a further 47 historical monuments.

A Main Administration for the Protection, Restoration and Use of City Planning and Building, Architectural and Archaeological Monuments has been set up in the republic under the auspices of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, and a republic Scientific-Restoration Production Association is being organized within it, with subdivisions in Baku, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and the Nagorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast, and by a number of other cities. And we have a right to say that our society's third congress is being held at a time when work on the protection, restoration, use and propaganda of monuments has acquired new dimensions in the republic.

At the same time, Comrade Khalilov said, there are still appreciable shortcomings and gaps in our work. We must increase the number of individual and collective members of the society in order to enlist the entire population in work on the protection of historical and cultural monuments, and it is necessary in this connection to propagandize and explain better among the working people's masses our society's noble tasks and goals.

Representatives of the following republic protection of historical and cultural monuments societies addressed warm greetings to the congress delegates: V.N. Ivanov of the RSFSR, S.D. Zubkov of the Ukraine, T.F. Kadyrova of Uzbekistan, S.Sh. Orazalinov of Kazakhstan, T.A. Abasbekov of Kirgizia, K.I. Rachkauskas of Lithuania, S.S. Bezhan of Moldavia and A.S. Dzhaminyan of Armenia.

The congress adopted decrees on the questions discussed. Changes in the charter of the society, which will henceforth be called the Azerbaijan Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, and the reports of the Auditing and Credentials Commissions were approved.

The Central Council of the Society and Central Auditing Commission were elected.

With great enthusiasm the delegates to the congress adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A session of the society's Central Council elected its Presidium.

K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was reelected chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

A.N. Bagirov, A.V. Salamzade and A.A. Saidov were elected deputy chairmen.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY MEETING

WA251820 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "To Consolidate Successes, To Advance to New Accomplishments. Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at 17 December 1981 Tbilisi meeting"]

[Text] Dear comrades. It would probably be no exaggeration to say that we have all been waiting for this, our day of celebration. Waiting with great emotion and impatience. And now, today, we announce with pride that this day has come: Our republic has completed the plans and socialist pledges for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the sale

to the state of good quality tea leaf, grapes, grain, fruit and citrus, potatoes, vegetables, melon crops, silk cocoons and wool ahead of schedule.

Yet another labor victory has been won, and, accordingly, everywhere now -- in each rayon, in city and countryside -- great ceremony and a holiday mood prevail, and everywhere people are first and foremost rendering what is due to the selfless efforts of our remarkable rural workers, who have grown a fine harvest of the main agricultural crops.

For us it has already become a tradition -- a fine and good tradition -- to mark the end of the economic year with substantial labor achievements. It was the same during the 10th 5-Year Plan. We were confident that the 11th 5-Year Plan would start the same way. Our calculations have been fully and completely justified because we relied on the unshakable faith in our people, in you, the workers of Soviet Georgia, in your love of labor, in your devotion to the ideals of our Leninist party. We have always believed in your will and energy, in your valor and high conscientiousness.

This present victory will be for us especially noteworthy and memorable because it was bought at a high price, won in a difficult struggle against the weather. First there was a dry winter without snow, then an unusually rainy summer, which created great complications for the agricultural workers. They had to defend literally each kilogram of the harvest and repeatedly save it from what seemed certain death. With the help of the workers in other sectors, and under the leadership of party, soviet and economic organs, the kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers of the republic not only managed to save the entire harvest but also achieve high final results. If, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev demanded at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, people and their work are assessed on the basis of what they achieve in good weather and what in bad weather, we can rightly conclude that the rural workers of the republic have successfully passed a strict examination both for ideological maturity and for professional skill.

We have waited with emotion and impatience for this day because we knew that the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo were following with great attention and interest each of our successes, and we therefore believed that each of our achievements would necessarily find a warm response in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Quite recently, at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, Leonid Ilich highly assessed the labor of the tea growers and all Georgia's rural workers, saying that they have always worked well. And now this assessment has, as it were, been logically developed in the congratulatory letter from L.I. Brezhnev to the rural workers, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all workers of the Georgian SSR.

In all who read this letter in the press or who heard it yesterday on the radio and television, it evoked the most noble sentiments and touched the innermost spiritual chords. This is because the words of L.I. Brezhnev, coming as they do from the heart, represent the highest and dearest assessment of our labor. And today we have all gathered together here to read this important document once again and once again to ponder each and every word of it.

(Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze reads the letter from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, agricultural workers, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all workers of the Georgian SSR.)

These lines of greeting from L.I. Brezhnev inspire pride in our republic and in our people. I make no secret of it -- we have been waiting for this letter; we were firmly convinced that Leonid Ilich would write to us. Despite the enormous occupations of party and state affairs, he always finds time to support us in each good cause, in each useful undertaking, and to give counsel and instructions and even to familiarize himself on the spot with the affairs of the republic's workers and the work of our party organization.

Take this year, for example. It started with L.I. Brezhnev expressing high praise at the 26th CPSU Congress for the activity of our party organization in accelerating the rates of the republic's socioeconomic development, and literally after a couple of days he noted that things were going well in Georgia. Then Leonid Ilich came to us here for the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of the republic communist party. This alone was for us the reward of rewards.

In his speeches in Tbilisi, L.I. Brezhnev set out a broad program for our activity in the long term, and then, on his initiative, yet another was adopted -- the sixth decree of our republic's Communist Party.

After that, could we work badly? Did we have the moral right? No, of course not. This kind of attitude inspired us and instilled in us an unprecedented confidence in our powers. And so today, on this holiday for the republic, I would like from its capital, the ancient and eternally young Tbilisi, to address to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on behalf of our entire people, words of the most heartfelt and warm gratitude.

We are proud that this present labor victory acquires a special meaning, a special nuance by the fact that it signifies a preparation for a very important and happy event in the life of our party and the Soviet people -- L.I. Brezhnev's 75th birthday. This is no coincidence. Right from the start we set ourselves a goal -- to respond with selfless labor to that heartfelt concern, that constant attention that Leonid Ilich shows toward our republic and to dedicate our labor achievements to his jubilee. We are deeply convinced that for L.I. Brezhnev, who places above everything the happiness of the people, the well-being of the people and the interests of the worker, this is the best, the dearest and the most worthy gift of our people for his birthday.

It is not only the agricultural workers of Georgia that present this gift. Our working class and our intelligentsia have added their by no means inglorious affairs to the account. The collectives of more than 150 major enterprises in the republic, hundreds and thousands of collectives from shops, sections and brigades, and tens of thousands of production workers have recently reported ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of their annual tasks. Dozens of major industrial, agricultural and social and everyday projects have been commissioned.

Today, on the eve of L.I. Brezhnev's 75th birthday, we address to him, the great organizer of the building of communism, the loyal successor of Lenin's immortal cause, words of enormous gratitude for everything he has done and is doing for us, for all of the Soviet people, for our republic. All the successes and achievements of Soviet Georgia's workers in recent years have been connected in the most direct way with the indefatigable activity of L.I. Brezhnev and his sympathetic and truly Leninist attitude toward us.

For this, a great big thank you to L.I. Brezhnev. In response to the warm letter, which has so filled us with emotion, we would like on the eve of the jubilee to wish dear Leonid Ilich, on behalf of all communists and all workers of Soviet Georgia, and on behalf of all our people, long life, great happiness, inspiration and good health!

Today, here is this hall, the best people of the republic have gathered -- our production pacemakers, the heroes of socialist labor, state prize laureates. We see the representatives of the party aktiv, economic leaders, our eminent scientists and specialists, veterans of the kolkhoz movement. We see representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, our glorious people's intelligentsia, our women and our youth, representatives of military subunits [podrazdeleniya].

It is a pity that it is impossible to name each and every one of you, to express to each and every one of you the people's gratitude for your heroic labor. It is to you first and foremost that the warm words of L.I. Brezhnev are addressed. And I am sure that in each one of you they will remain as memorable impressions and interesting

recollections, because all of us together and each one of you individually have and has done everything to keep the promise made to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev when he was in Georgia for our jubilee, to carry out successfully his instructions for further developing the agrarian-industrial complex and increasing the contribution made by each rayon, each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, to the country's food program.

At the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum the food program was identified as the central problem of the entire 5-year plan, in both economics and politics. And it is the more heartening, as Leonid Ilich writes, that the workers of Georgia are making a weighty contribution to solving the problem of improving supplies of various kinds of foodstuffs to the population. It indicates that our present labor success lies in meeting the basic requirements of our party's economic policy.

According to preliminary figures, gross agricultural output this year exceeds the same average annual indicator for the 10th 5-Year Plan by 12.4 percent. And this despite the fact that, as we have already said, the new 5-year plan started in extremely adverse weather conditions.

As always, working according to the dictates of their conscience, our tea growers again gathered in a record harvest -- 525,000 tons. But in what difficult conditions they started; plant growth was delayed 1.5 months. And only at the price of selfless effort was it possible to cover the gap and then go on to the record. This showed what the tea growers are capable of, and it confirmed the greeting they deservedly received from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, not for the first time. Now, our main task in tea growing is to strive to satisfy in full the demand of our country's workers for high quality tea. Workers on the tea plantations and in the processing industry in Abkhazi and Adzhari, Makharadzevskiy, Zugdidskiy, Gegechkorskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Chkhorotskuskiy and Chokhataurskiy Rayons, zones in the cities of Tskhaltubo and Tkibuli, and Tskhakayevskiy, Tsulukidzevskiy, Khobskiy and Samtredskiy Rayons are making a substantial contribution to this cause.

Honor and praise to our viticulturalists; for them, too, this year has been particularly difficult. And it was necessary to have truly uncommon resolve and qualities of character and high professionalism working in such weather conditions to sell to the state, as they did, almost 800,000 tons of grapes.

Here we must make mention of the Gurdzhaanets people. They sold to the state almost 160,000 tons of grapes; at the same time, in 1963 under similar conditions they managed to harvest from each hectare in the public sector a mere 17 quintals of grapes, that is, the harvest was virtually destroyed. And now this year, in the same unfavorable and possibly even worse conditions, the yield was 98 quintals per hectare. Good traditions in development of the sector are being established in Tsiteltskaroyskiy, Telavskiy, Kvarelskiy, Signakhskiy, Akhmetskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy, Marneulskiy, Bolnisskiy, Mtskhetskiy, Zestafonskiy, Terzholskiy, Mayakovskiy, Vanskiy, Lagodekhskiy and certain other rayons.

This year, citrus growers have been distinguished by great labor achievements. Overcoming the difficulties caused by the bad weather, the workers of the citrus plantations have already sold to the state 235,000 tons of the golden fruit against a plan target of 175,000 tons. Remarkable indicators have been achieved by comrades in Adzharia and Abkhaziya and in Makharadzevskiy Rayon.

In accordance with the party and government decree on measures to increase the production of southern and subtropical crops and further accelerate the development of agriculture, recently within the republic the geographic area devoted to these crops has been substantially increased, particularly in rayons such as Lanchkhutskiy, Zugdidskiy, Khobskiy, Tskhakayevskiy and Chokhataurskiy. The organization of lemons grown under glass has been put in hand and soon the population of our country will have the opportunity to obtain citrus year round.

Finally, words of praise for the fruit growers. Today, major scientific, technical and organizational measures are being implemented in fruit growing in the republic for the purpose of switching the sector to an industrial basis. How correct this approach has been can be seen from the example of Goriyskiy Rayon, which this year has already sold to the state 112,000 tons of fruit. Fifteen years ago, this was the entire amount procured by our entire republic! Procurement is continuing. The workers of Karelskiy and Khashurskiy Rayons have distinguished themselves here. Compared with last year, the farms of Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast and of Kapskiy and some other rayons have increased their procurement of fruit.

Vegetable and potato growers have achieved, we might say, not bad results in the most difficult of conditions. Reliable reserves of these crops have been established within the republic for the winter. We assess highly the contribution made by the people of Gardabani and Marneuli and workers in Samtredskiy, Mtskhetskiy, Lagodekhskiy and Goriyskiy Rayons and the city zones of Tskhaltubo and others to the production of vegetables.

This year the potato growers of Akhalkalak have labored wonderfully well. Good potato harvests were grown in Bolnisskiy, Bogdanovskiy, Marenulskiy and Dmanisskiy Rayons. Prospects are good in Tsalkskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy and a number of other rayons.

The grain growers have surpassed their plans and poured more than 170,000 tons of grain into the state granary. And here, comrades, we must make special mention of the farmers of Akhalkalakskiy Rayon, who have sold to the state almost double the amount of grain planned!

This year our party has paid special attention to questions of the development of livestock farming, which is one of the main, integral parts of the food program. It should be noted that in this sector, too, results here on the whole have not been bad. We shall certainly fulfill the state plan for meat procurement and overfulfill it for milk and egg procurement.

Purchases of wool are proceeding successfully. The most significant contributions here have been made by the sheep farmers of Dushetskiy, Kazbegskiy, Leningorskiy, Tianetskiy, Aspindzskiy, Bogdanovskiy and a number of other rayons.

We emphasize in particular that the successes of agricultural workers in the republic in recent years have been based on a solid economic and organizational foundation. As L.I. Brezhnev noted, we are insuring a steady growth in the production of agricultural produce, primarily the southern crops. And in the new 5-year plan provision has been made for development of the agricultural sector at the very highest rates.

Thinking over everything that has been said, we inevitably conclude that the main secret in these achievements is hidden first and foremost in attitudes, in the fact that in our republic agriculture has really become a subject of special party and general concern. This is why, comrades, we regard the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of pledges in the field of agriculture not only as the success of the rural workers. The workers servicing the industrial sectors, the system of procurement, storage, processing, transportation and trade for agricultural produce have also worked well. This is a great labor victory for the entire republic, for the workers in all sectors.

On this gala day we sincerely congratulate the representatives of our glorious working class, our labor-loving kolkhoz peasantry, our glorious people's intelligentsia on this, your glorious victory!

You, our dear women, and you, our young workers, including representatives of the student body, have made a worthy contribution to this victory. We offer our great thanks for your selfless efforts!

We are grateful to our loyal friends in military [ratnyy] and labor affairs, our courageous warriors of the Transcaucasus. We address to them our general gratitude!

In his congratulatory letter to the workers of the Georgian SSR, L.I. Brezhnev singled out in particular the role of party, soviet, trade union and agricultural organs in the republic in increasing production of the most important agricultural products. In recent years they have really done a great deal to improve organizational forms in the management of agriculture, raising the labor activity of the people and developing socialist competition.

In a word, everyone has worked well and this labor has been assessed as it deserves to be. Speaking of successes and achievements, however, we should, we are simply obliged, even here, today, on this festive occasion, to talk also about tasks and about our serious shortcomings.

The very greeting from L.I. Brezhnev itself obliges us to do this first and foremost. We have more than once received letters from him, and we know well that they also contain not only an assessment of our labor but also concrete instructions on how to develop success and what to do next. The tactful and benevolent way in which such wishes are usually expressed, this very great tact that distinguishes L.I. Brezhnev in his dealings with people, compels each one of us to be especially principled, self-critical and demanding, both to ourselves and to others.

This being the case, it must frankly be said that consumer demand for some important agricultural products is still not being fully satisfied here. There have been interruptions and certain difficulties in providing the urban population with certain essential products. Sometimes there are also interruptions in rural localities. And we are deeply grateful to our working class and the entire urban population, who display high intelligence and understand correctly the reasons for these interruptions. The difficulties have not only not unnerved us but on the contrary have mobilized us even more. Today, the activity of our workers and their desire to achieve unconditional fulfillment of all production tasks are seen quite convincingly. This attitude of yours, dear comrades, we see well and assess highly. And we shall make every effort to eliminate the difficulties that have arisen.

At the same time, we are aware that they will also be felt in the future. And it is therefore important today that each leader and each worker understand with all its crucial nature that the countryside is a truly shock front, the central element in the party's entire economic policy. It is here in essence that the fate of the 11th 5-Year Plan is being decided. And this means that the development and realization of the food program demand even more active recruitment of workers in all sectors of the republic's economy, of the rural workers and of the representatives of the intelligentsia.

Today, each one of us should be armed with the principle that everything is for increasing the output of agricultural products, everything is for improving the material well-being of our people!

As is known, the be all and end all of providing the population with food products is grain. Here in the republic the grain problem is quite acute. And, speaking frankly, in principle it must be acknowledged that for many a long year we have approached this sector of farming without the necessary attention. A certain turning point has been noticed in recent years: Average yield per hectare has increased from 12 to 20-21 quintals. Nevertheless, under conditions in which most of the fertile land is used for vineyards, orchards, and tea, citrus and other perennial crops, this kind of productivity cannot satisfy us. The climatic conditions, too, make it possible to achieve better results.

Unfortunately, this year, because of the adverse weather conditions in some rayons, the balance between grain production and demand was upset even more. It is therefore essential to take all steps to insure the normal development of sowings so that

next year we can compensate for the grain losses. It is essential to learn how to better organize harvesting, maneuvering skillfully with people and equipment and concentrating them on inter-rayon scales.

Grain is an important reserve in improving the food balance in the republic and replenishing the fodder reserves, and it is a crop that demands rather more attention from workers in our agriculture.

Another important task is how, at literally all kolkhozes and all sovkhozes, to organize the production of vegetables. At every farm an attempt must be made to fulfill state plans and also fully provide for their own vegetable requirements. This summer and fall we failed to supply to the population a large quantity of several kinds of vegetables, in particular tomatoes and eggplant. The production of garlic was organized very unsatisfactorily within the republic. We should remember this, the more so since next year we have to produce an extra 60,000 to 70,000 tons of vegetables. This kind of increase will make it possible to improve markedly supplies of valuable products for the workers.

It is also important to strive to achieve a further increase in potato production by means of increasing the average yield per hectare. Opportunities for this exist in virtually all rayons.

As is known, resolving the food problem depends primarily on reliable supplies of livestock produce for the population, which in turn is connected with consolidating the fodder base. Compared with last year, this year we built up larger stores of coarse fodder, including hay, as well as silage and root crops for fodder. Along with others, our mountainous rayons also made a substantial contribution to the store. Thus, our means for successful wintering of cattle are not at all bad. However, they are still not sufficient to insure high productiveness at farms. Everything must be done to manage available fodder skillfully, and it is essential to introduce rational technology for cattle management and strive to achieve an increase in the number of animals born.

Meanwhile, how can we talk about the rational use of fodder when at many farms no fodder at all has been laid in? Naturally, they are producing low quality cattle with low protein content; and this leads to considerable overspending.

We are still making poor use of the possibilities of natural hay cutting and pasture. Much of it is literally thrown away. Some alpine pasture has been eroded and the weeds grow more thickly than fodder grasses; unfortunately, no one is taking any effective steps.

We hope that by next year already the republic Council of Ministers and all interested ministries and administrations and the appropriate organizations and rayon leaders will give this important question their special attention.

While talking about the problems of developing livestock farming I would like to remark objectively that within the republic much work in this direction is being done. During the last 10 years, procurement of meat has doubled and procurement of milk has increased by a factor of more than 1.5, while that of eggs has almost tripled.

Notwithstanding, demand for these products is growing even more rapidly and the shortages remain, and in fact are even increasing. This is why today we pose the matter thus: Each rayon, each farm must make maximum use of all available reserves to develop livestock farming. This is now the only realistic way to improve supplies of meat, milk and other produce from the sector for the people.

Meanwhile, we still have farms where the opportunities for managing cattle, hogs, poultry and rabbits are almost unused. Existing capacities at some livestock farming complexes are being assimilated inadequately. All these matters demand a solution without delay.

Or take cooperation between public farms and the population. I have repeatedly stressed the mutual advantage for the state, society and rural worker himself from this form. And all its advantages have been proven, not with words, not theoretically, but on the basis of practical experience in many of our rayons.

And the more obvious the advantages of cooperation become, naturally, the less understandable becomes the position of leaders in those rayons and those farms that display a certain inertia in this matter, as if they were waiting for something. Wait no longer, comrades. Cooperation has proved its efficiency. Today it is no longer an experiment but one of the recognized and effective forms of increasing the output of livestock farming products.

The solution to the food problem brooks no delay; accordingly, all questions, all tasks connected with it we must constantly discuss, using for this purpose any and all occasions -- both ceremonial and day-to-day. Today, as never before, without losing a single minute, it is important to bring into play to the maximum all reserves available for intensifying our agriculture.

Questions involving the development of agriculture and the entire agrarian-industrial complex should be constantly in the focus of party committees, and communists should lead the general struggle to implement the food program successfully. It is precisely the communists who are obligated to serve as the models of staunch attitudes in this matter and be the bearers of all that is most advanced and most progressive. The communist, the party worker, should give his mind and heart to solving his most important task that has been set for him by our party and its Central Committee.

Comrades, we must teach people truly to love the earth, to care for its fertility and its burgeoning, to make solicitous use of each plot of our land. Then the land will show us its own great bounty and open up its own richness. It really is very sensitive to the kindness and tender concern of the human hand. Your working hand, dear comrades. It is precisely these rough and toil-hardened hands, I know, that are capable of true tenderness, and the land always generously rewards them.

When the supple vine felt the touch of your hands it forgot about the bad weather and poured forth the amber gold of its clusters. The velvety tea bushes improved when they felt the swift movement in the hands of the tea pickers. These precious hands of the worker nursed all of our land and everything on this land belongs to them.

But what are hands without a heart? We know that in people to whom destiny has given such solicitous hands the hearts in their breasts beat more warmly and more nobly. We feel the beats of these hearts here today, in this hall. They are yours, comrades, the true heroes of our time, the true masters of our land. It is with your hands and your hearts that our remarkable victory has been achieved. And today I would like to embrace each one of you heartily -- everyone here in this hall and those who are not but who have devoted their energy and knowledge, all the fire of their souls, to our present labor success.

In conclusion, I would like once again to congratulate you, dear comrades, on this remarkable labor victory, and to wish you every success and to thank you for your selfless labor. Permit me on your behalf to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Leninist Politburo, and Comrade Leonid Ilich that the agricultural workers and all workers in the republic will cope honorably with the complex tasks assigned to us by the 26th CPSU Congress and that the workers of Soviet Georgia will repeatedly gladden the country with labor victories!

Permit me on your behalf and on behalf of all our people once again to wish Leonid Ilich now, on the eve of his 75th birthday, good health and new accomplishments to the glory of our Leninist party and for the triumph of communism!

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5-9 FEB REPORTED

LD100230 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 5 to 9 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

5 February

Sayansk machine operators are the first the the Buryat ASSR to complete overhauling tractors. About 10,000 tractors will be used in the Buryat ASSR's fields this year. Training of machine operators continues; over 1,500 will receive operator licenses.

Tselinogradskaya Oblast has completed snow retention work on 2.5 million hectares.

7 February

Kubyshevskaya Oblast mechanizers today began snow retention work on the second million hectares. (0500 GMT)

This year almost 2 million hectares will be sown with spring grain crops in the Kuban. (1200 GMT)

This year over 5 million hectares will be sown with spring crops and hybrids evolved by specialists of the Ukrainian Xuryev scientific research institute for plant-growing, selection and genetics in Kharkov. At present seeds of the hard wheat of the Kharkovskaya-46 variety are being dispatched to farms of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. This cereal is drought resistant, does not lodge and does not shatter its grain. There will also be a considerable increase in the supply of new high-yield varieties of barley and millet.

8 February

The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Karagandaskaya Oblast have pledged to sell the state 1,455,000 tons of grain in 1982. (0304 GMT)

New strains of wheat will occupy 1 million hectares in Tselino-Gradskaya Oblast. (0500 GMT)

Repairs of harvesting machines are proceeding at a fast pace in Kazakhstan, already 40,000 grain harvesters have been made ready; that is 2,000 more than at the same time last year. (0830 GMT)

The mechanizers of eastern Kazakhstan have completed snow retention on the whole area and begun repeating the operation. This is the fourth oblast in the republic to repeat this process. (0900 GMT)

Kuban farmers are dispatching corn seed to almost 40 of the country's oblasts and republics. Vegetable harvesting has begun unusually early in Uzbekistan. It is hoped that winter vegetables will be grown in the open air all over central Asia in the near future. (1200 GMT)

9 February

In Stavropolskiy Kray half the corn seeds have been prepared for spring sowing. More than 400,000 hectares will be sown with this fodder crop in the kray. (0200 GMT)

RSFSR CSA ON AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT REPAIRS

LD080034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has announced data on the progress of repairs of agricultural equipment. The tempo of work can be considered satisfactory. Repairs are going faster than last year on the farms and in the Selkhoztekhnika enterprises. One-third of the entire fleet of grain-harvesting combines, for instance, have been repaired.

MARCHUK ON TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN ECONOMY

PM090949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 82 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Article by G. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology: "Comprehensive Programs for Scientific and Technical Progress"]

[Text] Last year was full of important events in our country's life. The 26th CPSU Congress determined the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR through 1990. The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum comprehensively examined and approved the draft state plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan. After discussion at the USSR Supreme Soviet session this plan became law.

An important component of the new 5-year plan is the 1970 programs for scientific and technical progress. They have been elaborated by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences in conjunction with ministries and departments and, in connection with construction affairs, with the USSR Gosstroy too. They include 41 targeted comprehensive programs which provide for the implementation of the most significant scientific and technical achievements during the 11th 5-Year Plan itself. The other 129 programs are also geared to resolving problems of great national economic significance -- they are connected with the creation of fundemental ly new types of machinery and technology and the development of research and developments in the most promising avenues in science and technology. Their large-scale implementation is planned mainly for the 12th 5-Year Plan. The list of scientific and technical progress programs was approved by the USSR Council of Ministers.

For the first time, at the stage of the elaboration of main targets through 1990, targeted programs were linked with plans for funding and the provision of resources, including the broad series production of output. Substantial appropriations are specially allocated within the state plan for the implementation of scientific and technical progress programs in the 11th 5-Year Plan. And if a plan is balanced in material terms, it becomes realistic. All this is extremely important for the resolution of the main task set by the 26th CPSU Congress: The further improvement of Soviet people's well-being. This cannot be done without accelerating scientific and technical progress. Its significance is increased still further by the fact that a number of factors are operative during the 11th 5-Year Plan which complicate our country's economic development.

As is known, these include, first, the limited growth in manpower resources; second, more difficult access to the newly opened up raw materials sources; and third, the objectively determined growth in expenditure on environmental conservation. Moreover there are many enterprises which are in need of retooling and modernization. Communications and transportation also need to be renewed.

It must be said that the achievements of science and technology have already had a substantial effect on the development of all sectors of the national economy. That is only natural: workers in all ministries have an interest in scientific and technical programs on whose fulfillment the sector's development depends.

However, against the background of these achievements, intersector problems have become more acute, exposing weak links in the system of management of the development of science and technology. The experience of past years shows that scientific and technical programs of an intersector nature have sometimes been left in midair. Many innovations which have developed from ideas into developments and even small-scale production have not entered full production. The resolution above all, of the biggest problems of machinery and technology has thereby been held back. That is why the 170 important scientific and technical progress programs provide above all for the resolution of large-scale intersector problems.

One such problem is the automation and mechanization of manual labor. The importance of his work was stressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.

Special programs on industrial robots, the mechanization and automation of lifting, loading and warehouse operations, container shipments and the mechanization of labor in timber procurement and agriculture will in future form an integral part of the overall social program for reducing manual labor.

A special role in the mechanization and automation of production belongs to industrial robots. A major scientific and technical program makes provision for approximately a sixfold increase in the pool of these robots by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Robots and manipulators will be used not only in machine building but also in other sectors of the national economy -- the mining industry, agriculture and transportation.

In accordance with the program an automated sector -- using robots -- to manufacture shafts for heavy electric motors has already been developed and put into operation at Moscow's Dinamo plant. This standard solution for production facilities with readjustable equipment will make it possible to effect a transition to automated shops, and evenutally automated plants.

Since automation will be based on the development of computer technology, 10 comprehensive programs are concerned with developing effective computer facilities, including microprocessors and microcomputers intended for built-in use in equipment, robots and control systems for manufacturing processes and design operations.

One more major intersector problem is powder metallurgy. This is important for metallurgy itself, for machine building and for instrument making. Powder metallurgy makes it possible to create materials with high durability, plasticity and heat resistance. Nearly all ministries and departments have an interest in the resolution of this task -- it is now a target for the entire national economy.

At present we lose much metal because we do not toughen it. Above all, metal is "eaten away" by corrosion, which happens nearly everywhere when metal is present. The creation of anti-corrosion coatings, taking into account both the coating medium and the materials, is also a task in a major targeted program.

Great importance is also attached to the program for the utilization of lasers and plasma guns in the national economy. Laser technology is finding a way into many of the country's enterprises -- as a result the country will secure a large national economic saving.

The decisions of the 26th party congress and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum devoted great attention to the development of the fuel and energy complex.

The country's fuel and energy balance will be restructured during the eighties. In the course of the implementation of the programs it is proposed, in particular, to reduce the proportion of oil in our fuel, so as to use it more and more in the future as a chemical and biological raw material. At the same time the role of coal and natural gas in the fuel balance will increase.

Great national economic significance will be attached to organizing the industrial production of synthetic motor fuels based on the Kansko-Achinskiy coals. The main task is to create more economical technologies suitable for mass assimilation.

Many old mines in the Donbass and the Kuzbass have now become so deep that a completely new standard of mechanization and automation is necessary. In particular, comprehensively mechanized mines will be created on the basis of new machinery and equipment fitted with automatic manipulators.

We must now reorient ourselves toward the still more extensive use of open-cut mining of Siberian coals.

Today the Kansko-Achinskiy and Ekibastuzskiy coals will be able to rapidly supplement the components of the energy balance. Their rational utilization is also a scientific and technical problem of great state importance. It is difficult to transport Kansko-Achinskiy coal to the European part of the country because it spontaneously ignites in transit and contains many impurities. That means that energy must be generated on the spot and transmitted as needed, particularly when it is a question of long distances.

How can this be done, when existing transmission lines suffer great losses? Scientists in various manufacturing sectors and from various academic institutions and VUZes have jointly created a plan for a 1.5-million volt DC power transmission line. This plan will be implemented during the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Ekibastuzskiy Basin will be linked to the center of the European part of the country. That is, in effect, it will be "switched in" to its unified power system. Next in line is a plan for a more complex, more powerful transmission line from the Kansko-Achinskiy Basin.

Such technical solutions do not yet exist in any country, and nor does the equipment to implement such substantial plans. The targeted comprehensive programs for scientific and technical progress enable us to look ahead and do what can be done in the short term.

For instance, it is quite clear today that electricity production will be increased on the basis of an expansion in the proportion of nuclear power. The main direction in its development will be the creation and startup of economical power units and nuclear reactors with a higher unit capacity -- 1-1.5 million kilowatts using thermal neutrons and 0.8-1.6 million kolowatts using fast neutrons. An example of an AES using thermal neutrons is the Leningradskaya AES, which has already been commissioned. At the Beloyarskaya AES a large nuclear power unit using a fast-breeder reactor is now in operation. It will make it possible to substantially increase the efficiency of the use of nuclear fuel. Moreover TETs producing both heat and electricity and also heat supply stations will begin to use nuclear power.

Another example. During the implementation of the 10th 5-Year Plan it proved economically expedient to speed up the development of natural gas extraction. This is because in modern conditions gas, compared with other types of fossil fuel, gives higher economic results per ruble of capital investment. And since the need to transport large volumes of natural gas to central regions of the country gives rise to the need for a sharp increase in the productivity of gas pipelines, an appropriate scientific and technical program sets the goal of switching to laying multiwall pipes capable of withstanding a pressure of 100-120 atmospheres. And, in the future, techniques for the main-line transportation of liquid gas, an increase in the unit capacity of gas pumping units and the automation of the processes involved in gas extraction, purification and delivery will be needed.

I think even these brief descriptions will give you an idea of what tremendous work scientists and specialists have to do in the sphere of the power industry.

It is also quite clear that the implementation of power industry programs is inseparably linked, above all, with machine building. For instance, for the development of Siberia's coalfields particularly powerful complexes for stripping operations are needed, with the corresponding transport machinery. High rates of development in the power industry require ultrapowerful hydroelectric and thermal generator units, drilling rigs, special transport facilities in the roadless conditions of oil and gas regions and much other machinery. Energy-producting sectors alone set difficult tasks for machine building. And what if you consider the multisectorial structure of our national economy? That is why in the next 10 years we must pay the greatest attention to developing the technical base of machine building and speed up the renewal of manufacturing equipment in all sectors of production.

The technical renewal of production facilities is one component of the basic economic task for the 11th 5-Year Plan: The transition to the intensive party of national economic development must be based on modernization and retooling.

That is why work on scientific and technical programs will be marked precisely by a transition to the intensive path of national economic development. Modernization and retooling are characteristic features of a period of intensive development. As is known, investing capital in modernization is almost twice as advantageous as constructing new production facilities.

Many ministries and departments are already elaborating long-term programs for modernization and retooling. Through these the most up-to-date scientific ideas will penetrate the national economy. By force of circumstances every enterprise, organization and sector will demand new solutions in the sphere of machinery and technology, new equipment, and automation facilities. Instead of the old machinery and technology, more economical technology will be used, thus conserving labor, resources and energy. Provision is made for this, above all, with comprehensive scientific and technical programs.

There are many examples of this today. The Urals Sergo Orozhonikidze heavy machine-building plant is well known as a leading enterprise in socialist industry. It is the plant of plants, as we say. Today its collective produces output worth hundreds of millions of rubles a year. A comprehensive technical plan has been approved for the modernization of Uralmash, which will make it possible to increase the volume of production by a further one-third, mainly on the basis of introducing new manufacturing processes and equipment.

But this does not mean that no new enterprises will be constructed. On the basis of the same requirements of the rapid development of scientific and technical progress, fundamentally new production facilities are emerging in the country -- like, for instance, the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine. Here the technology for smelting high-quality steel and the mechanization and automation of technological processes, based on production without furnaces, are equal to the modern standard of technological development in ferrous metallurgy, and in a number of cases surpass that standard. The commissioning of this combine will not only increase production volumes and improve the rolled metal products but -- and this is very important -- it will resolve a number of tasks in the long-term development of high-quality metallurgy and "smooth" the way for its retooling.

The 26th CPSU Congress stressed the need to improve the scientific and design base in sectors which must directly ensure the improvement in working people's well-being. These are, in particular, the light, food, medical and other sectors of industry.

The programs provide for the resolution of scientific and technical problems in these sectors too, from the processing of the original raw material to the production and finishing of goods. We will see the assimilation of new automated spinning machines, electronically controlled knitting machines, up-to-date comprehensively mechanized production lines for the manufacture of various types of clothing, efficient manufacturing processes and equipment for footwear, and so forth.

Such experience already exists: In Ivanovskaya Oblast nearly 50 enterprises in the textile industry and light industry have been given new life through retooling. The latest achievements of science and technology have been introduced. As a result labor productivity at the renewed factories and combines has almost doubled. The large collective of Ivanovskaya Oblast textile workers was awarded a USSR state prize in 1981.

Supplying the country's population uninterruptedly with good food products requires high-quality work from many sectors of the national economy. That is why the basis of the food program is backed up by 20 scientific and technical programs.

At the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev particularly stressed that the compilation of the food program is a supremely creative and complex matter. The program must unite efforts in agriculture itself, in the industrial sectors which serve it and in the systems of the procurement, storage, processing, transportation and trade in agricultural output. And -- this is particularly important -- the work of all these sectors must be subordinated to the ultimate goal -- that of supplying our food requirements.

Much work lies ahead here for scientists and specialists: In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to create high-yield varieties of grain and other agricultural crops, cotton, sugar beets, vegetables and fruit. The fodder base is to be significantly improved, livestock productivity increased and fertilizer production stepped up.

I have discussed the content and trends in the elaboration of only a few comprehensive programs for scientific and technical progress, albeit of all-union significance. But apart from these, special regional programs are already being implemented. It is now clear that the comprehensive exploitation of natural wealth in a particular region (for instance, Siberia, the Urals or the Far East) and the efficient utilization of machinery and material and manpower resources are tasks whose resolution does not fit within the framework of the sector principle of management and organization. In this case it is necessary to take more fully into account the specific features and interests of the development of local productive forces. Regional scientific and technical programs are oriented toward providing production with scientific developments which take account of specific local social, economic, natural and climatic conditions.

Now, a word about the monitoring of the programs' fulfillment. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR National Economy in 1981-1985 has been approved. It has become law, and its fulfillment will be monitored by every sector, at each enterprise, including scientific and technical programs. For all scientific and technical programs the ministries, departments and organizations in charge have been determined, and they must coordinate the work among those executing it, ensure the high standard of the new machinery and technology being created and monitor the progress of all operations. Moreover the programs are attentively "conducted." The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology also has a so-called information network: Scientific information centers in each republic, kray and oblast. They are instructed to follow programs locally and regularly brief party and economic organs on how the work is going.

The comprehensive programs for scientific and technical progress are the implementation of the line of improving the national economy unswervingly adhered to in resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The scale of the scientific and technical programs involves a large number of Soviet workers in both science and production in their resolutions. Speeding up scientific and technical progress is a task of state importance. We must fulfill it with honor. The further development of our country's economy depends on it.

NEW METHODS OF LAYING, TESTING PIPELINES

Laying Pipelines

LD091438 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS -- A new method of laying pipelines has been developed and tested in the USSR. It makes it no longer necessary to use in construction a big number of special load-hoisting machines, in particular heavy pipe-layers.

The pipes are welded in a thread and laid precisely along the direction of the route. A special rotor excavator digs a trench right under the pipeline. Under the effect of its own weight the pipeline gradually settles in the trench.

At the trials pipes from one to one-and-a-half metres in diametre were laid. The new method increases construction speed by more than a half. Under this method heavy pipe-layers are used only for positioning the pipes on the ground and centering them during welding.

The USSR is engaged in ever more complex and big programs of building pipeline systems. This is connected with the drastic increase of gas extraction in the 1980's. Specialists hold that in the future its output may reach a trillion cubic metres a year. The main source of the gas -- western Siberia -- is thousands of kilometres away from the main consumers of fuel in the European part of the USSR. For this reason the problem of transporting Siberian gas has become one of the main economic tasks for the coming decade.

Testing Oil, Gas Pipelines

LD091434 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Leningrad, 9 Feb, TASS -- The Leningrad-based "Zvezda" firm has started the production of filling stations which can pump a thousand cubic meters of water under high pressure into a pipeline. These stations are intended for testing the strength of cross-country large-diameter pipelines moving oil and gas from western Siberia to the industrial regions of the Soviet Union and abroad.

First such stations were themselves successfully tested during the construction of the more than 5,000-kilometre-long Surgut-Pototsk pipeline. The capacity of the stations and the level of automation are 50 percent higher than those of the best similar stations now in use around the world.

OIL SPILL CLEANUP IN KLAYPEDA NEARLY COMPLETE

WA031400 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] A month has elapsed since the British tanker "Globe Asimi" broke up at the entrance to the Klaypeda commercial sea port and spilled a large quantity of fuel oil. SOVETSKAYA LITVA described the difficult work on clearing up the oil pollution that occurred in the port city after the accident. What are the results of the days-long struggle against the spilled fuel oil? Our correspondent V. Butkus put this question to N. Berezhnoy, second secretary of Klaypedskiy Gorkom and leader of the city headquarters for removing the consequences of the accident.

I should first remind you at least briefly of the scale of the disaster that befell us, N. Berezhnoy said. As you know, the tanker was carrying more than 16,000 tons of fuel oil, and a large quantity of this was spilled immediately after the accident. Gale-force winds and waves dispersed the fuel oil over a vast expanse of water; the initial polluted area constituted 138,000 square meters. All the harbors on the bay's eastern shore -- from the commercial sea port to the Zapadnyy ship-repair yard were affected. Oil slicks stretched along the shore toward Palanga. Prompt steps had to be taken to save Kurshskiy Bay and the Baltic from pollution.

We are very grateful to the republic's leadership, which rendered great assistance. Immediately after the accident, whose consequences it would have been impossible to cope with using just our own resources, specialized municipal trucks began to arri from many cities and rayons. Initially they proved the most effective means of collecting the fuel oil from the surface of the water.

As always at a time of difficulty, a helping hand was extended to us by the fraternal republics. Special formations from Ventspils, Baku, Novorossiysk and Izmail arrived in Klaypeda together with special equipment. The Estonians sent the "Azgna" boom-laying ship and Kaliningrad sent several oil-refuse-collecting vessels.

More than 1,700 persons were engaged in removing the consequences in the very first days following the oil spill, and over 200 units of varied equipment, 11 oil-refuse-collecting vessels, 3 tankers and several tugs were used. We had five aircraft at our disposal for aerial reconnaissance.

Thanks to the heroic efforts (people worked around the clock in snow and rain and in a strong, biting wind), we managed to halt the flow of a large quantity of oil into Kurshskiy Bay and the Baltic. Taking advantage of this occasion, I wish to thank for their selfless labor the collectives of the commerical and fishing sea ports, the Baltiya ship building yard, the experimental and Zapadnyy ship repair yards and other enterprises and all who took part in the difficult struggle against the consequences of the disaster.

At present, all the stretches of water of the enterprises adjoining the bay have already been cleared of oil. Order has been restored at the moorings. Only in the commerical port, which suffered the most, do we still have to wash down the ships starting out to prevent them from polluting the sea.

Our main efforts now are focused on cleaning up the beaches. Whereas in Smiltine the shore remained clean, [word illegible] and Girulyay and the entire stretch of the coast toward Liyepaya suffered from the spill. Labor collectives of Klaypeda and Palanga and Klaypedskiy and Kretingskiy Rayons embarked on the cleanup here. Access roads for trucks carrying the fuel oil away to a specially installed dump were laid through the dunes. All the beaches will have been cleaned completely before the vacation season begins. In the summer collectives of the major enterprises will also monitor the stretches of coastline entrusted to them. Special containers are being manufactured that will be installed on the beaches in the spring. They are designed to promptly collect oil residues that may suddenly appear from the sand.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize once again that the main danger has passed -- Kurshskiy Bay and the sea remain clean, all the fuel oil has been collected from inland waters and the cleanup of the beaches is proceeding rapidly.

BRIEFS

CLEAN AIR FOR TASHKENT -- Efforts continue in the Uzbek SSR to maintain clean air in Tashkent. Antipollution systems have been introduced in over 100 factories in and around the city. Factories emitting poisonous gases have been removed from the vicinity of Tashkent. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Feb 82 GF]